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REPORTED CONDITION OF KING WITH CRISIS STIRS GREAT BRITAIN

Government Stands Firm Over Morocco Following Demand for "Hands Off" by Press of Germany

KAISER RETURNING

France Expects Peaceful Settlement in Morocco Unless Germany Refuses Upon Account of Britain

Stock Market Thinks Speedy Settlement Is Apparently Not Near

NEW YORK—A private London cable says that Premier Asquith's speech on Morocco, while inspiring confidence among the English people, is not sufficiently reassuring of a speedy settlement and in consequence there is some selling of stock in London.

LONDON—With the reports that King George has been affected by the great strain of frequent conferences with his ministers and the statements in the House of Commons by Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader, England was excited today.

The British government showed a bold front to the warnings sounded by the German press today of "hands off," which with the reports of orders to the fleets and continued silence of the German foreign office, have been regarded as significant. It is understood that the crisis was more acute this morning than it has been at any time.

Whatever factional and party differences there may be in England, Mr. Balfour made it plain that Parliament would unanimously support the government in the crisis which has arisen.

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons late this afternoon made it clear that England would stand upon her rights.

The position, the premier said, had reached a point at which it was bound to become difficult and harassing unless a solution was found.

Mr. Asquith said that Great Britain was not a party to the conversations proceeding between France and Germany, but earnestly and sincerely desired to see them result in an arrangement honorable and satisfactory to all parties.

He earnestly appealed to the House not to seek to enter into the details of the situation at the present moment.

It is reported that the attention of the British cabinet is turned to the Morocco question almost to the exclusion, for the moment, of home politics.

The promised statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons this evening was awaited with the keenest interest, for the secretary of foreign affairs was expected to appeal for the united support of all parties to hold up the hands of the government in the defense of Great Britain's best interest.

The premier denied that England's attitude had prejudiced the Franco-German negotiations.

He declared that England had not claimed the predominant position in Morocco, but asserted that it would be a grave mistake to allow the situation to drift to the point where it would become necessary to assert British rights and interests which then might cause resentment.

The government, said Mr. Asquith, thought it right and proper to make

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RECORD CONVENTION OF ADVERTISING MEN LEADERS' PREDICTION

Leading Members of the Craft Give Optimistic Views Concerning Results of Meeting, Aug. 1-4

THOUSANDS COMING

Parade of Visiting Delegates in Which Texans Will Be Conspicuous One of Opening Features

Opinions regarding the purpose and hoped-for results of the seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, Aug. 1-4, were expressed today by prominent members of the organization.

S. C. Dohls, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Associated Advertising Clubs, said: "It promises to be a great gathering, bringing together in Boston the men of force and great ability."

George French, chairman of two of the convention committees, said: "There will be more advertising men in Boston during the convention than were ever assembled anywhere before. The cleverest men in the business will be on hand. The program has been keyed to a national pitch. The speakers and their topics will command a nation-wide interest."

Herbert S. Houston of New York, chairman of the educational course, and member of the executive committee of the organization, said: "As Boston is a school teacher of a constructive type the

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DETERMINATION TO FIGHT VETO BILL TO END IS EXPRESSED

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Halsbury dinner Wednesday night was a great success. The determination was expressed to fight the veto bill to the end. A letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain in support of resistance. On the other hand, 233 peers have announced adhesion to the Lansdowne decision.

LONDON—At the dinner to Lord Halsbury the Earl of Selborne presided and others present included the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Milner, Baron Amptill, Lord Hugh Cecil, Austen Chamberlain, Frederick E. Smith, M. P., for the Waltham division of Liverpool, and George Wyndham, who was chief secretary for Ireland 1900-05.

The younger Unionists and tariff reformers composed the bulk of the company. It was estimated that there were only about 40 peers and 40 commoners present, although 400 people attended. This was considered to be the result of Mr. Balfour's letter. A letter from Joseph Chamberlain was read, in which he said:

"I heartily support the object of the meeting. The country owes a great debt to Lord Halsbury, since, in the crisis of its history, he has refused to surrender his principles."

A list of more than 230 peers is published.

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COMPENSATION BILL LEGAL, SAYS SUPREME COURT

According to the opinion of the Massachusetts supreme court, read in the Senate this afternoon, the Saunders-Parks workmen's compensation bill is constitutional in all its provisions.

CAVALRY DRILL OF BLUE TROOPERS



Cavalry squads of both armies have taken a leading part in most of the skirmishes

JOHNSTONE IN FLIGHT ON LONG ISLAND FOR CONTINUOUS RECORD

MINEOLA, L. I.—Sailing round and round a specially surveyed course of 4½ miles, St. Croix Johnstone today endeavored to establish a new American record for continuous flight. He went up in his monoplane at 5:14 a. m.

He was compelled to come to earth at 9:16 o'clock when his motor began to miss. His time of 4½.2m. was a new American record, but far short of the foreign mark. During the time he was in the air Johnstone covered the marked course 39 times.

LONDON—Lieutenant Conneau of the French navy was received today at Buckingham palace by King George, who congratulated him upon winning the London Daily Mail's prize of \$50,000 for completing the 1010 mile circuit flight of England and Scotland.

NEW YORK—Having received a new biplane with which he will attempt the flight, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, today began preparations for his air trip from Chicago to New York. He said today that he expects to leave Chicago Aug. 5 and alight at Governors island 10 days later.

The Burgess-Wright biplane which has been used at the Burgess school of aviation at Squantum and a plane recently constructed at the airplane factory of the company at Marblehead were packed and shipped today to Washington, D. C. Under the direction of Harry Atwood the machines will be flown in the aviation meet to be held in the capital city some time in August.

MR. COLLINS SEES ONLY ONE ENDING

Acting Mayor Collins when asked today what would be his next step regarding the transfer of \$25,000 from the reserve fund to the fire department appropriation, which City Auditor Mitchell has refused to make, declined to comment on his future course.

He declared, however, that the controversy would have only one ending, and that would be the appointment of 30 additional men to the fire department. The public demands it, he said, and he believes that he himself is in the right in pushing his request for the transfer of funds.

PRESIDENT DID FAVOR RYAN, SAYS MR. PINCHOT

WASHINGTON—"The President's defense of his course in the Controller bay, Alaska, affair shows how hard it is to make a good excuse for a bad mistake," said Gifford Pinchot today, referring to Mr. Taft's explanation of the alleged "grab" of the key to Alaska's transportation, contained in a special message to the Senate yesterday.

"It leaves the matter wholly untouched," he said. "In spite of all explanations the fact remains that Mr. Taft, in opening the lands around Controller bay without notice to the public, has given the interests behind Ryan an opportunity to acquire the key to the channel of Controller bay before the public knew what was going on."

"The so-called Ballinger-Pinchot investigation opened the eyes of the public to the extensive and successful efforts which are being made to monopolize the resources of Alaska. The facts developed there constituted a solemn warning and a call upon the executive for special watchfulness in protecting public property in Alaska."

"In view of the need for a firm and careful policy thus emphasized, it was the President's duty to hold up the terminal lands around Controller bay in government ownership. As with the coal lands, the title to the harbor lands, which are the key to the coal lands, should have been held in any event, till Congress could act."

"The President denies that in granting

SENATE PASSES WOOL TARIFF REVISION BILL BY VOTE OF 48 TO 32

WASHINGTON—Progressive Republicans joined with Democrats in the Senate this afternoon to adopt by the vote of 48 to 32 the La Follette substitute wool tariff revision bill.

The action came after the joint forces, acting apparently under a distinct understanding, had voted down a previous motion to adopt the same substitute.

It is believed this afternoon that the action of the Senate will put up to the President the most perplexing question in his administration—choosing between a revision of the wool schedule adopted by the Democrats and the progressive Republicans and exercising his veto of a bill reducing the duties in a schedule which he himself declared "indefensible."

The bill will go to conference with the House. It was considered probable that with the Democratic-progressive Republican majority in the Senate an agreement could be reached between the conferees, and the measure put up to the President.

Thirteen Republicans voted with the Democrats on the La Follette bill—Bourne of Oregon, Bristow of Kansas, Brown of Nebraska, Clapp of Minnesota, Crawford of South Dakota, Cummins of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Mcumber of North Dakota, Nelson of Minnesota, Poinsett of Washington and Works of California.

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GOV. MARSHALL SCORES DECISIONS

AUBURN, Ind.—Governor Marshall of Indiana, in a speech here today, made an attack on the recent decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases by the supreme court.

BOTH RED AND BLUE ARMIES MOVING AND BIG BATTLE IS NEAR

General Clark of Blues Goes Toward Newburyport and Makes Camp at Noon at Dead Hill, West Boxford

GENERAL PEW ALERT

Commander of Reds Says He Can Get No Information of the Enemy's Plans and Suspects a Trap

TODAY'S MOVES IN WAR GAME

The Blue army under Gen. Embury P. Clark, by a sharp march this morning, outmaneuvered General Pew, who is trying to get between Blue army and the Merrimack river.

Should General Clark maintain his present defensive position and capture the Newburyport turnpike the first important victory for the Blues would be secured.

Red army, under Gen. William A. Pew, leaves Middleton, retreating toward Boxford, where battle is expected tomorrow.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BLUE ARMY, Dead hill, West Boxford, Mass.—Gen. Embury P. Clark reached here at 11 a. m. today after a quick and unexpected march in which he has managed to outmaneuver General Pew, who is trying to get between the Blue army and

(Continued on page two, column seven)

ASKS THAT MILK VETO BE UPHOLD BY LEGISLATURE

State Board of Agriculture Sends an Appeal to Members—Both Sides Working for Votes

A letter from the state board of agriculture signed by J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary, requesting that Governor Foss be sustained in his veto of the Ellis milk bill was received by the members of the Legislature today.

The bill has been assigned for debate in the House this afternoon. Friends and opponents of the measure were working hard today and during the recess to obtain votes for their respective sides. Representative Lomasney took personal charge of the Governor's side of the case.

The bill provides for the appointment of a board of five to have general supervision of the inspection of milk produced and shipped into Massachusetts, the inspection to be in charge of the state board of health.

Chicago Car Conductor Wins Medal for Being Polite to Passengers

CHICAGO—Because he was polite to the patrons of his car E. C. Egou, a conductor of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric railway has been awarded a gold medal by the company.

In an effort to secure good treatment of its patrons, the company offered a reward and Egou is the first to win the distinction.

GRANGERS WILL CARRY RECIPROCITY TO COURT

WASHINGTON—The grangers propose to test reciprocity in the United States supreme court. They claim that the reciprocity bill is a treaty in every essential, and that it needed a two-thirds vote of the Senate to make it effective. The Senate's vote was 53 to 27. They allege that this does not constitute a two-thirds majority within the meaning of the constitution. Eighty senators voted, and two thirds of 80 is 53 1-3.

The grangers claim that the deciding vote cannot be split and that 54 votes were required. But even if this contention fails, they rely upon the constitutional provision which calls for two thirds of the senators present. In addition to the 80 senators voting, three senators were present and paired. Under this contention 56 votes were necessary for ratification.

Only in form was the reciprocity measure like an ordinary bill, the grangers claim. It was introduced in

(Continued on page two, column two)

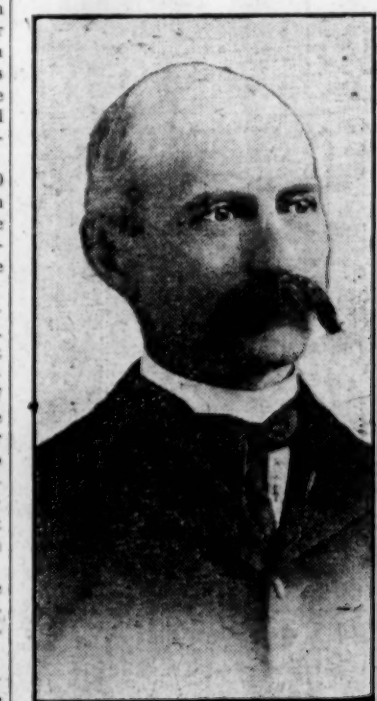
PLAN FOR CAMBRIDGE MERCHANTS WEEK IS RAPIDLY MATURING

Plans for Merchants Week in Cambridge, Oct. 9-15, are rapidly maturing. It is intended to make the occasion one of the greatest celebrations ever held in the University city. Coming practically incident with the opening of the new subway which is scheduled for early in 1912 the celebration is particularly significant.

It has been predicted that the coming of the subway will be accompanied by a falling off in the retail business of the city.

This the retailers are guarding against and Merchants Week, it is felt, will interest Cambridge people in Cambridge industries, causing them to do their purchasing in that city.

Secretary Cambridge Committee of Merchants Preparing for Boom Week



WILLIAM H. GRAY

NEW HARBOR TUNNEL BILL ACCEPTANCE IS REFUSED IN HOUSE

Representative Washburn of Worcester failed in his effort to get the House today to accept his bill for a tunnel under Boston harbor connecting the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroad properties. His motion was to substitute his bill for the adverse report of the committees on railroads and metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly, in which the bill presented on petition of the two railroads for a similar tunnel was referred to the next General Court.

Mr. Washburn's bill was rejected on a voice vote and a roll-call was refused. Unless Governor Foss should recommend an act for the construction of this tunnel immediately the proposition will be delayed for another year.

UNITED SHOE INVITES AN INQUIRY INTO ITS BUSINESS METHODS

Charles F. Choate, Attorney for the Company, Denies Coercion at Hearing at the State House

MR. JONES SPEAKER

President of Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company Alleges Monopoly and Presents Bill

What the attitude of the United Shoe Machinery Company is toward the action taken by Governor Foss, Attorney-General Swift and Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, relative to the alleged monopoly of shoe machinery business in this state was disclosed by Charles F. Choate, attorney for the company, this afternoon, before the committee on rules at the State House.

Mr. Choate denied to Speaker Walker, chairman of the committee on rules, that there is any coercion of shoe manufacturers and defended the right of the company to withdraw its machines as a property right and a right of contract. He said that the company would cheerfully assist the committee and is not opposed to an investigation into its business methods.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, declared that the United Shoe Machinery Company is maintaining a monopoly and that it is acquiring royalty to be paid or "essential" machinery which has no longer patent value.

Room 431 was crowded with interested shoe manufacturers when the committee opened the hearing on the order introduced by Representative Arthur Rague of Lynn for a recess committee of five members of the House to investigate the alleged monopoly existing in the ownership and leasing of shoe machinery and the United Shoe Machinery Company. There was also referred to this committee Gov. Foss' message relating to monopoly declared to exist in control of shoe machinery in this commonwealth. Speaker Walker presided and practically the entire committee on House rules was present.

Speaker Walker, in opening the hearing, said that the problem for the committee seemed to be to consider reasons from those asking for legislation why this is a matter for the Legislature rather than the court. Second, if it is a matter for legislation, then why this matter should not be referred to the next General Court. Third, if it is to go to the next General Court then why there is necessity for a recess commission.

Mr. Jones, the first speaker, reviewed the events leading up to the act of 1907, which, he says, forbids monopolies of all kinds. The shoe machinery company, however, he said, has attached a rider which says any provision found to be contrary to the act of 1907 is thereby cancelled, but a further provision is added which gives the company the right to cancel any of its leases on 30 days' notice. This is understood by every manufacturer, he said, to mean that the Legislature has given him certain privileges by this act, but if he should exercise them it would be the last act of his career.

Mr. Jones declared that the lasting, Goodyear welting and stitching, heeling and metallic fastening machines were the essential machines which could not be obtained from sources other than the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Asked for explanation of the word "essential," Mr. Jones replied, "machines that cannot be obtained elsewhere, and for which we have to pay the excessive royalties of which we complain."

In defining the difference between

(Continued on page two, column four)

U. S. ATTORNEY HERE FROM WASHINGTON IN UNITED SHOE CASE

William S. Gregg, special assistant United States attorney-general, came to Boston today from New York and held a conference with Asa P. French, United States district attorney, on grand jury proceedings which are to be started on Tuesday against the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"I am prepared to present the facts in the shoe machinery investigation at once," said Mr. Gregg.

"Subpoenas will be served at once on witnesses who will appear before the grand jury."

Mr. Gregg said that he was assisted in his investigation of the Shoe Machinery Company by James L. Bruff and George Kelleher of Washington, special agents. He declined to say whether the government intended to ask the dissolution of the company in a civil suit, or for indictments.

Emphasize the fact that clean, wholesome journalism is a present attainment by passing along this copy of the Monitor to some one else after you have read it

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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SENATE TO DISCOVER WHY SHERMAN LAW IS NEVER ENFORCED

WASHINGTON—After Senator Borah of Idaho had declared that either the Sherman anti-trust law was ineffective or government officials were lax in their duties, the Senate adopted on Wednesday the resolution of Senator Clapp of Minnesota calling for an investigation into the operation of the law, to determine what changes or amendments are necessary to make it an adequate protection against unlawful monopolies and trusts.

"Either the Sherman law is a failure," said Senator Borah, "wrong in contemplation of law and inexpedient as an economic proposition, or else there has been the most remarkable trifling with the execution of the law that has ever been noted since law was first placed upon the statute books to be regarded and obeyed by man."

Mr. Borah's arraignment of the statute was inspired by Senator Pomeroy, who called up his resolution demanding criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies under the recent decision of the supreme court.

The resolution of Senator Clapp gives authority to the Senate interstate commerce committee, of which he is chairman, to conduct a searching inquiry into the operation of the law, and to make recommendations to the Senate of any changes it may think necessary "relating to the creation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

Mr. Borah asserted the Sherman act had been in effect 20 years with four apparently "simple, efficient and drastic remedies" against illegal combinations or trusts.

"Yet every one knows that the last 20 years have been years in which the most remarkable progress has been made by the combinations," he said, "and not an embarrassment has been placed upon them, so far as their ultimate success was concerned, although this simple, efficient and drastic law has been upon the statute books all that time."

Without specifically mentioning the United States Steel Corporation, Senator Borah said:

"Every one will remember when one of the greatest combinations that we know to exist, before it was formed, advertised in the newspapers for weeks and months ahead that it was going to be formed. The details to a remarkable degree were given."

"It was known before the corporation charter was filed and the combines made that the powerful combination, with \$700,000,000 of watered stock, supported by the most marvelous banking combine in the world, was going into existence, while the law existed prohibiting it and giving the government the power to restrain its formation."

"Notwithstanding that this information was at hand and a remedy known the formation of this corporation, which has now apparently passed beyond the control of the government of the United States, was permitted."

HOUSE SOCIALIST VISITS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—Victor Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, paid his first visit to the White House on Wednesday. He asked the President to pardon a Texas youth, Dewey Carter of Beaumont, Carter, who was named for the hero of Manila bay, is serving five years for stealing \$5 when employed by the postoffice department. Mr. Berger said children should not be employed by the government. President Taft will consider Carter's case.

Incidentally Mr. Berger asked the President to take action toward permitting letter carriers in various cities to perform their duties during the hot summer days in their shirt sleeves instead of having to wear heavy coats. The President promised to act.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITHS—Vandeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"On the Quiet."
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vandeville.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vandeville.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."

GRANGERS PROPOSE RECIPROCITY TEST IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one)

The House first and passed there before it was taken up in the Senate. But the grangers claim to believe that the supreme court will look beyond the formality, and will take into consideration the fact that the arrangement was negotiated by the state department and that legislators were constantly warned that changes could not be made without risking Canadian refusal of the arrangement.

Moreover they point to the fact that the American bill, by its own terms, will not become operative until Canada adopts reciprocity, and they ask for a single other illustration of an ordinary legislative measure waiting for the action of some other country before becoming effective.

The first move for a test is being made among New York state grangers, who are raising funds for legal expenses. The proposal has also been brought to the attention of the national grangers. The grangers will await the result of the Canadian election before beginning proceedings.

President Taft signed the Canadian reciprocity bill at 3:10 p. m. Wednesday.

Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Secretary to the President Hilges and Representative Littleton of New York, several newspaper men and photographers witnessed the signing. The gold pen used by the President in signing the treaty was sent to Chairman Penrose of the Senate finance committee, who led the contest for the bill in the Senate.

Instructions that as much of the law as is effective be followed until the whole agreement is ratified by the Canadian Parliament were telegraphed to customs collectors along the Canadian border today. The new regulations provide for proper identification of imports to prove they are of Canadian origin and the state department has been asked to instruct consular officers in Canada to add their certificates to the declarations of the importers.

Until the Canadian Parliament ratifies the agreement, only section 2, which covers wood pulp, paper and paper board, will be in force. The regulations under the new law provide free entry to all such imports from private lands or from crown lands, provided no export tax has been levied. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec impose export duties on wood. New Brunswick will do so after Oct. 1.

VOLCANO WHICH EVADES TARIFF

WASHINGTON—Bongo, a volcano in Japan, is defrauding the United States out of duties on raw sulphur every day in the year. Customs officials, after a long wrestle with Bongo's case, have decided they cannot do anything about it.

Raw sulphur comes from the crater of a volcano. It is free of duty. Refined sulphur pays \$4 a ton. But Bongo's crater is so hot that it refines the sulphur as fast as it makes it.

The shrewd men who own Bongo steadfastly refuse to pay duty on the sulphur and the treasury knows of no way to make them do so.

NEW LOOP RIGHT GRANTED TO "L"

Operation by the Boston Elevated Railway Company upon a newly constructed section of the road in the Jamaica Plain district is authorized today in an order issued by the railroad commission. The new section consists of a single track loop 450 feet long at Hyde square extending on Center, Perkins and Bay streets from a point on the outbound track on Center street, opposite Sheridan street to a connection on the inbound track in Center street opposite the southerly side of Perkins street.

NEATNESS AIM OF PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A campaign to clean up not only the streets and highways but the rivers which flow through the center of the town has begun.

Impelled by statements contained in a bulletin on municipal street cleaning issued by Carol Aronovici, head worker of the social settlement, the police are undertaking a crusade against sweeping refuse from stores and dwellings into the highways.

REPORTED CONDITION OF KING WITH CRISIS STIRS GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

clear from the beginning that England must of necessity become an active party in the discussion if Germany and France failed to reach an amicable settlement.

When Premier Asquith had finished Mr. Balfour rose and said:

"If any one imagines that internal political troubles will prevent England from dealing unanimously with the foreign situation, such a person makes the biggest kind of a mistake."

"The opposition," he asserted emphatically, "will support the government wholeheartedly in dealing with the Morocco matter."

With the exception of this statement, the debate was colorless, indicating that the government has decided to proceed cautiously.

Lloyds started an Anglo-German war risk today, the insurance premiums being fixed at 7 per cent against war within three months and 10 per cent for six months.

From Brussels comes the report that Emperor William will ask for an international conference to meet in October, to discuss the questions involved.

BERLIN—"Hands off" is the warning to England sounded by the German press today in the Moroccan crisis. German newspapers declare that it is a question between France and Germany and irritation over England's interference is plainly discernible.

The Moroccan controversy will focus in Berlin Friday when the center will shift from London with the return of Emperor William. The Emperor has cut short his cruise in northern waters on account of the developments in the Moroccan situation. He will be at Swinemunde tomorrow, where he will be met by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor. It is reported today that the Emperor will not resume his vacation cruise but will return immediately to Berlin.

Leave has been stopped on the warships and according to today's Globe orders were issued today for the second division of the home fleet to coal immediately.

This has caused excitement in naval circles and is generally interpreted to mean that the admiralty is preparing the fleet for quick action in the event of sudden developments in the Anglo-German crisis over Morocco.

Premier Asquith and Home Secretary Winston Churchill immediately went into a conference with Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, which it was said had to do with the aggressive tone of the German newspapers. Reports that the fleet was ordered to coal and that leave on the warships had been stopped, soon followed.

France and Spain Agree

PARIS—A closer understanding between France and Spain appears a probability, both countries being anxious to avoid difficulties growing out of clashes between the respective authorities in northern Morocco. Definite arrangements are likely to be published within a few days.

That a peaceful solution to the Moroccan situation will be found is the general belief here today. The principal apprehension expressed is that Germany may stand upon what the Matin today terms "the German bluff," and because of England's interference, will decline to recede from her position out of mere pride.

ALBERTA ALFALFA BEST PAYING CROP

CALGARY, Alta.—With the object of encouraging the growth of alfalfa in the irrigated lands of Alberta, the Canadian Pacific railway is offering a number of money prizes, aggregating \$750, and a valuable silver plate for the best 10-acre field of standing alfalfa grown on irrigated land in 1912.

The railway company considers alfalfa the best paying crop in this province, particularly in the case of irrigated lands, of which it has disposed and still holds many thousands of acres. These lands have largely been sold on the "ready-made" system, which has proven so popular that the company has been unable to meet the demand.

PLAN LOUISIANA OIL DEAL
SHREVEPORT, La.—A deal for Caddo oil lands in the Vivian district is being negotiated by a German syndicate. Five thousand acres are involved and it is understood the price agreed upon is about \$3,000,000.

UNITED SHOE INVITES AN INQUIRY INTO ITS BUSINESS METHODS

(Continued from page one)

royalty machines and those purchased outright, Mr. Jones said that the Good-year welting machine, which probably costs the United Shoe Machinery Company \$250 to manufacture, is sold outright in England for \$500. In this country the same machines are installed in a factory on a royalty system, amounting to from \$1200 to \$1500 per year for a 17-year lease. "And at the end of the lease we cannot purchase them," he declared with emphasis.

"Why," asked one of the committee-men, "do you not buy the machines in England?" "Because if we did," replied Mr. Jones, "the United Shoe Machinery Company would take out our other important machines furnished us on a royalty basis."

He said he thought the United company responsible for a relative increase in the price of shoes; because it maintains the same degree of royalty charges as when the patents were put on the market.

Speaker Walker, chairman of the committee, desired to know if the question before the committee is for the Legislature or for the courts. Mr. Jones in reply thought the matter should be referred to the next General Court. A conference with the attorney-general brought out, he said, the remark that it was doubtful if there is any law on the statute books which would remedy the situation.

Norman White of the committee asked Mr. Jones why the matter was not put before the Legislature earlier in the session, to which Mr. Jones replied: "Conditions in the shoe industry are rapidly becoming acute. Formerly we did not have to contend with foreign countries, at a time when the United States was far ahead in the cost of manufacture. Four fifths of the trade then were in favor of free shoes. At the present time you cannot find a dozen shoe manufacturers who will admit free shoes a possibility without injuring the industry in this country."

Mr. Jones stated he would have used Plant's machines if he would have agreed to continue the manufacture of his machines. He thought if Plant's machines were put on the market the royalty system of the United Shoe Company would have been seriously injured.

Mr. Jones produced a draft of a bill which he said had been drawn by Louis D. Brandeis. This bill provides that no person, firm or corporation leasing shoe machinery shall incorporate in its leases any agreement that the lessor shall not lease or use the machinery of any other person or firm. It is further provided that the lessor shall not be obliged to take machinery from the lessor other than that which he wishes to lease. That the lessors shall not be required to pay royalties on goods manufactured on machines other than those of the lessees. That there shall be no discrimination in the charge for leased machines on account of the total use of the machines of the lessee. That no lessee shall incorporate in any lease the right to terminate the lease at a shorter period than is given to the lessor. The last section of the bill provides a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000 or imprisonment for one year, or both such fine and imprisonment for any officer or director of a corporation which violates the provisions of the act.

Former Senator James H. Vahey said he was interested in this investigation because he was on the committee in 1907 which heard the whole of the subject matter. He reminded the committee that in that year only one manufacturer appeared before his committee in favor of the legislation which subsequently became law. In his home district, which elected him, there were a large number of shoe manufacturers. There was only one shoe manufacturer that asked him to vote for the bill; but a great many asked him to vote against it. "It does not make any difference," he said, "whether 100 or 1000 or 10,000 manufacturers wanted the act of 1907. The question is ought this present Legislature to do anything with the situation now existing. We all supposed when discussing this subject in 1907 that the shoe manufacturers were to get some relief, but this was not the case."

Mr. Choate said that the company has been doing business for 12 years, that it employs 5000 skilled workmen and pays the largest wages of any firm in Massachusetts. It has been built up by Massachusetts men who have worked for the development in the highest degree and for the welfare of its employees.

He said that he hoped the committee would not permit itself to be used as

MR. TAFT USES CURT LANGUAGE IN DENIAL OF ALASKAN CHARGES

(Continued from page one)

truth is uncovered, no matter whom it hurts."

To the charge by inference that the elimination from the Chugach national forest, in Alaska, of land fronting upon Controller bay, approximating 12,800 acres, was in the interest of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, Mr. Taft said that he wishes "to be as specific as possible upon this point and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change and stated my reasons therefor."

SHAM ATTACKS BY SUBMARINES ON BATTLESHIPS

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Attacks by the torpedo flotilla and submarines upon the battleships lying at anchor in the harbor here was the feature of the maneuvers today. It is expected that some or all of the battleships will leave on Saturday and spend Sunday at Marblehead or Rockport.

The navy supply ship Lebanon left the Charlestown navy yard today with supplies for ships of the fleet here. The Lebanon after delivering these supplies will proceed to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

WASHINGTON—The navy department has taken the first step toward the formation of reserve fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by ordering the battleship Oregon and the cruiser St. Louis to be placed in commission and kept in reserve at the Bremerton naval station on Puget sound. There soon will be added to this nucleus the cruisers Pennsylvania, Charleston, Milwaukee and Galveston. At the Atlantic side no less than 10 warships will be commissioned in the reserve fleet. Probably these vessels will be assembled at the Philadelphia navy yard.

Further details have been made public concerning the gun which will scatter projectiles that in turn will explode and scatter more projectiles, fanwise, at a speeding aeroplane. The weapon has been perfected by war department officials at the Watervliet arsenal.

PRISON INMATES PLACED ON HONOR AT LAKE IN UTAH

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Taking a lesson from the results achieved at the Nevada penitentiary under the honor system of controlling convicts, Warden Arthur Pratt of the Utah penitentiary has established a remarkable camp of its inmates far from the state prison here. He has sent 52 of his wards to work on the roads in the northern part of the state, near Willard City. They will be out in the daytime under only six guards, and at night the only thing that will hold them will be a stockade which could be easily breached.

The men themselves will attend to all the cooking and other camp work. Every precaution has been taken to make and keep their camp well ordered. The men will have eight hours of work, and for their recreation time in the stockade will have reading matter, including the daily papers. Some of them have taken along musical instruments and give good concerts. They are not compelled to dress in the regulation clothing but work in khaki suits and hats, so that if there should be a desire to escape the clothing will not identify them.

The instruments of certain western interests to injure a Massachusetts corporation. He said the product of the country is 260,000,000 pairs of shoes annually of which only 86,000,000 are made on the machines made by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

President Winslow of the company said that in order to prevent any misunderstanding he wished to call attention of Mr. Jones and the committee to a manifest error in Mr. Jones' deductions as to the rider on the company's lease.

That rider is put upon a particular lease, he explained, in reference to a particular machine and applies only to that machine. Speaker Walker said that the committee would have to be shown very clearly the importance of taking action this year in order to hold the Legislature in session while this question is being thrashed out

GOV. FOSS GRANTS TWO PARDONS AND NAMES OFFICIALS

Governor Foss' executive council confirmed the appointment of Thomas F. Boyle of Boston as civil service commissioner to succeed Charles Warren of Dedham, at its meeting late Wednesday. Confirmation of the appointment of Lott F. McNamara of Haverhill as a member of the board of conciliation and arbitration was refused.

Pardons were granted to John Dumbas of Worcester, who has served eight years of a 13-year sentence in the state prison for manslaughter and to Frank Kelley of Dorchester, sentenced in 1904 to a 12-year sentence for robbery.

New appointments made by Governor Foss were:

Asa R. Minard of Medford, supervisor of loan agencies.

George H. Graham of Springfield, to succeed John W. Delano of Marion, as a member of the fish and game commission.

Malachi L. Jennings of West Roxbury, a member of the ballot law commission, to succeed Robert G. Dodge of Newburyport.

Dr. Simon J. Russell of Springfield, medical examiner of the second Hampden district to succeed Everett A. Bates.

EMPRESS LINER ASHORE BUT ALL PASSENGERS SAFE

TOKYO—With the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya standing by, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of China is fast on a submerged reef off Nijima Saki light, 40 miles from Yokohama. Her passengers have been transferred to the main land in small boats from the cruisers which were summoned by wireless and the mails are on board the Soya.

The big liner was running at three quarters speed through a dense haze when she took the bottom. It is believed that she was swung out of her course by the current, which is unusually freakish just now.

The entire forward part of the hull is crushed in and only the prompt closing of the bulkheads prevented the steamer from sinking immediately. While it is thought she can be floated, all of her cargo will have to be lightened before it will be safe to try to tow the big liner off the rocks. The sea is rough.

She had 175 passengers on board and they will be sent to Yokohama overland.

The Empress of China was the fastest boat in the Pacific service. She was launched from an English yard in 1891. She carried 35 first cabin passengers, most of whom were Americans.

THOMAS L. HISGEN OUT FOR GOVERNOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thomas L. Hisgen of West Springfield announced his candidacy for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket in opposition to Governor Foss. As in former campaigns Mr. Hisgen will make the regulation of trusts the chief issue and will announce his platform later. Papers were forwarded last evening in Mr. Hisgen's behalf to Secretary of State Langtry in accordance with the new caucus act.

JAMAICA PLAIN CHILDREN ON SAIL

The steamer Monitor took out on the Randridge cruise today 300 children from Jamaica Plain.

Whittemore's
Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality. Greatest Variety. They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.

Whittemore's
DANDY
RUSSET
BLACK
GILT EDGE
SHOE POLISHES

GILT EDGE the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss" 10c. "Dandy" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "Star" 10c.

QUICK WHITE makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white. In liquid form, so it can be quickly and easily applied. A sponge in every package, so always ready for use. Two sizes, 10 and 25 cts. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

BOTH RED AND BLUE ARMIES MOVING AND BIG BATTLE IS NEAR

(Continued from page one)

the Merrimack river, thus cutting off the Blues from their base of supplies in Portland.

The Blue army is camped now on the very spot for which the Reds are bound and which, it has been learned by scouts, will be occupied by General Pew's forces this afternoon. The Blues will rest here only a few hours, marching parallel with the Merrimack river toward Newburyport this afternoon.

The Reds are moving due north this forenoon, it is reported by the Blue scouts.

A detachment of Red cavalry attempted to cut off the Blue baggage train, while moving to the north of the main line, but the enemy was driven back by overwhelming forces. This engagement took place at Woodchuck's hill outside North Andover village.

The main army of the Blues marched through North Andover center to the north of Great pond, due east to Hovey pond to the four corners at West Bradford, near Bradford, where camp was made.

General Clark, having completed seven years in his present militia command, was retired Wednesday, but the courtesy of completing the present tour of duty was granted him. General Clark has been in the militia ever since the civil war, during which he served as private and officer.

The new camp is four miles from Haverhill, 15 miles from Danvers, 20 miles from Salem and four miles from Groveland.

The Blue forces were joined by two batteries of artillery at noon today.

FIRE DESTROYS AWNINGS

Only slight damage was done to the property at 85 Westland avenue, Back Bay, today when fire destroyed three awnings on the front of the house. Embers from the burning awning on the third floor ignited the awnings of the front windows of the first and second floors.

AWARD RICHMOND CONTRACT

RICHMOND, Va.—The building committee of the First National Bank Building Corporation has awarded the contract for the construction of Richmond's highest building to the George A. Fuller Company of New York at the price of \$800,000.

TO PLAY FOR MINOR TITLE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A post-season series for the minor league baseball championship of the United States will be played this fall by the pennant winners of class A leagues, if plans of Judge Thomas F. Graham, president of the Pacific Coast League, mature.

AVOID MEAT IN HOT WEATHER

Bread, muffins, etc., made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour, eaten with milk, takes the place of meat and contains more nourishment. Write for Franklin Cook Book, mailed free. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 State St., Boston, Mass.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

VISITING CARDS WARD'S

Latest Correct Styles
87-89 Franklin St., Boston.

Leading Events in Athletics



Western Golf Tourney

MAPLE LEAF III. GOES AT RATE OF 60 MILES AN HOUR AT TRIAL

Thornycroft Model is Not Certain to Win, However, According to Her Owner, J. McKay Edgar

ENGINE IS NOT ALL

NEW YORK.—J. M. Edgar, the English stock broker who owns the Maple Leaf III, which will be one of the three English contestants in the races for the Harmsworth cup, otherwise known as the British international challenge trophy, during the latter part of August, said Wednesday that he is by no means confident of winning the cup, though at the builders' trial his boat made one measured mile at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Mr. Edgar also said that his craft is not a hydroplane, but it is what is known as a "Thornycroft model."

"We were going to send the boat up to the Thousand Islands for the races there," said Mr. Edgar before leaving town yesterday for a business trip into Canada, "but we could not get her up there in time. I received a cable that the craft was out of the water and ready for shipment, but we shall need about 10 days practice with her on this side before racing."

"I have had enough experience with equipping motor boats with big engines to realize that not all depends upon the engine. One great problem is to provide a hull that will stand up under the engine and keep aloft."

"It is true our boat did make one measured mile at the rate of 60 miles an hour but I doubt very much if she could be kept going at a rate approaching that. We took her down to Monte Carlo more to test her strength than anything else, for we got there too late to prepare for the races. The result was we found her hull was not strong enough when she went down there. You see, the great trouble is to get a boat like that strong enough to carry speed. Her engines were built at Southampton and each of the two develops about 350 horsepower."

"If opposing boats run not over 35 to 40 miles an hour we shall not have to push our craft. If we have to go much faster than that I don't know how well she will stand the strain."

WESTERN TENNIS NEAR SEMI-FINALS

CHICAGO.—Semi-final matches will be reached today in all classes of competition in the continuation of the western championship tennis tournament at the Onwentsia Club. Seven Wednesday qualified for the fourth round in men's singles and there is one tie.

Albrecht Ludke of Aztre was beaten by G. M. Church of Princeton University, 3-6, 6-1, 11-9. In addition to Church those who won the right to play for places in the men's singles were Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, L. Harry Waldner of Chicago, Walter T. Hayes, Maurice E. McLaughlin of San Francisco and J. J. Armstrong of the University of Minnesota. H. H. Whitman of Aztre qualified by default.

In the men's doubles the longest match of the day went to Ludke and Morley of Aztre, who defeated Harold F. McCormick and Morris Johnston of Onwentsia, 7-5, 8-6, 13-11.

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss won in both singles and doubles.

HUMMA CREDITED WITH FAST WORK

The recent 75-mile run of the famous Herreshoff 46-footer Humma, if as reported, included 25 miles of windward work, was an exceedingly rare performance for a boat of the Humma's length. Humma averaged nearly eight knots per hour.

The great Wasp's fastest 74 miles, including 20 miles only of windward work, was 14 minutes slower, and the Wasp had a much larger sailspread than Humma. One of the very fastest of Wasp's races over a regular triangular course was 30 miles, one third to windward, in 3h. 50m.—not quite so near eight knots an hour as the 75 miles in 9h. 30m. that the Humma is credited with negotiating recently. The Wasp for many years stood for the plus ultra of speed in a 46-footer.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE	
Nashville 7, Mobile 0.	
Atlanta 2, New Orleans 1.	
Chattanooga 3, Montgomery 7.	
Chattanooga 3, Montgomery 1.	
Birmingham 3, Memphis 1.	
EASTERN LEAGUE	
Newark 4, Rochester 3.	
Jersey City 4, Montreal 3.	
Buffalo 12, Providence 2.	
Buffalo 3, Providence 2.	
Toronto 7, Baltimore 6.	
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE	
Elmira 8, Utica 3.	
Saratoga 8, Albany 2.	
Troy 3, Wilkesbarre 1.	

BASEBALL FRIDAY
at 3:15 o'clock
CHICAGO
AMERICAN LEAGUE
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington St.
HARRICKS, Copley Sq.

OARSMEN FLOCK TO SARATOGA FOR THE BIG REGATTA

Committee Obligated to Provide Extra Quarters for Participants in 39th Annual N. A. A. O Races

SARATOGA, N. Y.—Saratoga today is practically given over to oarsmen who have been pouring into town to participate in the thirty-ninth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen tomorrow and Saturday at Saratoga lake.

The arrivals Wednesday were so heavy that the local committee found it had underestimated the number of participants, and had to provide extra quarters for the crews.

The Harlem Boat Club was on the water Wednesday morning and afternoon, while just across the lake the Duluth Boat Club members had their shells out all day. The Minnesotans will enter a four in addition to their eight.

Other arrivals Wednesday included the Rockrimmons of Springfield, Detroit Boat Club, Ariels and Armies of Baltimore and Philadelphia Boat Club.

The New York clubs on the water Wednesday afternoon were composed of the Atlanta, New York A. C., Nonpareils, Sheepshead, Metropolitan, Wahneta and New Rochelle. The Argonauts of Toronto and the St. Louis oarsmen will arrive sometime today.

NEWPORT LADIES' TENNIS STARTED

NEWPORT.—The ladies' tennis tournament season on the courts of the Newport Casino opened Wednesday morning with the players of the first round in a handicap singles under the direction of the ladies' tennis committee, Mrs. Lordlyard Spencer, Jr., and Miss Maude K. Wetmore. The opening of the tournament had been postponed twice on account of the weather. The summary:

Miss Anna Sands beat Miss Gwendolyn Borden, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.
Mrs. Newton Adams beat Mrs. Gendy Lott, 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Elizabeth Sands beat Mrs. E. S. Reynold, 6-0, 6-3.
Mrs. William A. Delano beat Miss Bryl Kane, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5.
Mrs. Gordon Douglas beat Miss Roberta Willard, 6-3, 6-4.
Mrs. Tompkins McHale beat Miss Annie Powell, 6-2, 6-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent
Detroit	69	29	.702
Philadelphia	57	41	.582
New York	47	52	.475
Chicago	44	52	.457
Boston	45	50	.470
Cleveland	47	50	.483
Washington	31	59	.344
St. Louis	25	65	.282

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 5.
Washington 12, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
New York 5, St. Louis 1.

TODAY'S GAMES
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Washington.

BOSTON WINS ANOTHER

Boston took the second game of the series from the Chicago Americans Wednesday, 3 to 1. Pape proved as much of a puzzle to the visitors as did Ray Collins on Tuesday, and was supported in first-class order by the entire local team. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 8 3
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3
Batteries: Pape and Carrigan; Baker, Young and Payne. Umpires: O'Leighlin and Queen.

NEW YORK GAMES DIVIDED

NEW YORK.—New York and St. Louis broke even in a double-header Wednesday. Vaughn's wildness was taken advantage of by the visitors and they also hit Brockett hard in the first game, winning by a score of 7 to 6. The second game was a brilliant contest for six innings between Warhop and George, but the St. Louis pitcher weakened in the last two innings, and the locals took the game, 5 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 1 3 2 0 0 1 0 0 7 10 3
New York 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 6 11 4
Batteries: Hamilton, Nelson and Kritchell; Caldwell, Vaughn, Brockett and Sweney. Blair and Williams. Umpires: Mullin and Perrine.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
New York 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 0
Batteries: Warhop and Blair; George and Kritchell and Criss. Umpires: Perrine and Mullin.

WASHINGTON 12, DETROIT 5

WASHINGTON.—Washington knocked three Detroit pitchers out of the box Wednesday and won easily by the score of 12 to 5. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Washington 3 6 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 12 14 5
Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 5 11 4
Batteries: Walker, Groom and Almsmith; Lafitte, Covington, Mitchell, Works and Stange. Casey. Umpire, Evans.

ATHLETICS WIN, 5 TO 5

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia won from Cleveland, 6 to 5, Wednesday, largely through James' wildness in the first inning. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Philadelphia 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 7 7 0
Cleveland 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 9 4
Batteries: Morgan, Plank, Lapp and Thomas; James, Fisher and Smith. Umpire, Connolly.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 2.
Louisville 8, Kansas City 4.

BUT TWO VACANCIES IN HARVARD CREW FOR COACH WRAY TO FILL

Ex-Captain Cutler No. 7 and Lothrop Withington No. 5 Only Veterans Who Have Graduated This Year

MANY CANDIDATES

Seldom since crew racing was introduced at Harvard some 50 years ago has it been necessary for the rowing coach to make so few shifts or utilize so little green material in the varsity shell as he will have to in the coming season of 1911-12. Only two men have been lost by graduation, former Captain Cutler and L. Withington and Coach Wray has men at hand to fill their places very nearly as effectively as they did themselves.

Of these two the position at seven is by far the most important. Metcalf has substituted Cutler in that place during the past year and there is little doubt that he will have a permanent position waiting him when he returns next fall. A good deal of uncertainty exists about the occupant of the other vacated seat. It requires a heavy, consistent, steady man, because any uncertainty on his part completely disorganizes a crew. There is a possibility that the freshman football captain, W. T. Gardner, who made good in his class boat at New London, may be given a try at it. Like Withington he is a very compactly built, versatile athlete and his weight, 187, is practically the same. E. D. Morgan '13, A. Taylor '14, L. H. Mills '14 are all big men who look to have a good fighting chance for the place.

No one can at present tell much about the final order of the row four, least of all Coach Wray. Either A. M. Goodale '13 or G. F. Newton is certain to handle the sweep at 4, according to which is being used at stroke.

Although he was not at all pushed, Newton used admirable head and body work in the Yale race last month. Goodale, who had been stroking the entire season with the exception of the last few weeks, is satisfactory as far as rhythm goes, but on account of his lack of experience at the rowing game his body and blade work are inclined to be uncertain. The fact that Newton will be a senior and Goodale a junior will tend to make Wray favor the latter and hold the former as a last resort, as was done this June.

Metcalf's seat at 3 will be a hard one to fill. G. H. Balch '12, who was bow man on this year's eight, could take that position satisfactorily. G. F. Stratton '13, who put up a good fight for his "11" this year and made good, is the lightest man in the boat and will not be used farther stern than bow or 2 unless he gains in weight during the summer. E. D. Morgan, 3 on the varsity four this year, is looked upon as a promising candidate for a bow position. G. von L. Meyer, Jr., is another man who ought to make good in the two years which remain to him in college.

If Wray decides to use a light bow man, and many rowing men think the Cornell race proves he should lighten the entire crew for that race at least—he will have plenty of clever material to call upon. J. G. Wiggins '12 and C. H. Peabody '12 are very smooth men who are handicapped only by light weight. The Ables twins of St. Louis will again coxswain the varsity boats.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Schulte of the Chicago Cubs is evidently going to try to beat out Luders of Philadelphia for home run honors. He made two yesterday.

Ty Cobb won a Cleveland uniform in the Joss benefit game last Monday. Perhaps Manager Stovall wouldn't like to see him in one for the rest of the season.

Two straight for the Red Sox and fifth place. Victory today will put them in fourth place. Wood is expected to pitch for Boston, and it should be three straight by tonight.

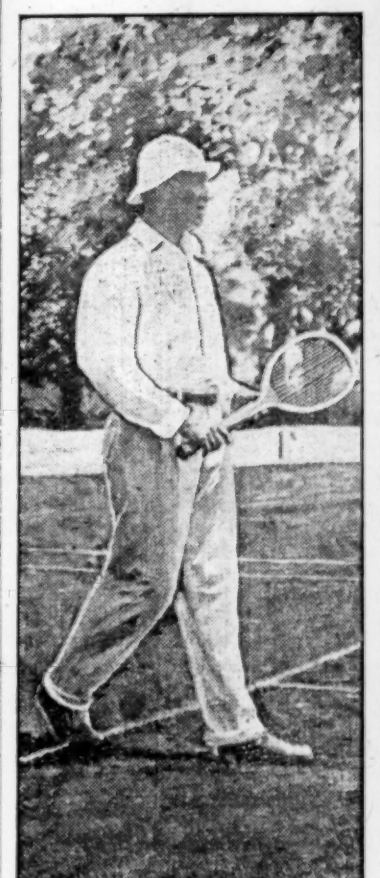
Baker pitched a nice game yesterday and but for Lord's two errors would have won out. It is seldom Lord makes two errors in one day that lose a game for his team.

Washington certainly waked up yesterday when she defeated Detroit 12 to 5, getting all of her runs in the first four innings. As the Athletics won, the Tiger's lead was cut down to 2½ games.

N. Y. GETS PITCHER MCCONNELL
NEW YORK.—The New York American league club purchased Pitcher George McConnell Wednesday from Rochester, Eastern league club. McConnell was a member of the New Yorks in 1909, but was sold to Rochester after a brief trial.

CHICAGO MAY BUY CARLSTROM
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Alvin Carlstrom of the Lawrence baseball team of the New England league is likely to become a member of the Chicago Americans. He is being considered for purchase by Manager Duffy.

National Lawn Tennis Champion Who Defaults to Brother at Longwood



WILLIAM A. LARNED

RATIONAL GOLF By JASON ROGERS.

From the tangle of impressions gained in five days of arduous watching at Sandwich one stands out very clearly—namely, that some change must soon be made in the method of conducting the open championship, says the London Times.

This year, for the first time in the history of the championship, the competitors were so numerous that it was impossible for all of them to play one round of the course upon one and the same day, and so the first two rounds had to be spread over three days. On this particular occasion the fates were extremely kind; the weather did not vary to a marked extent from day to day, and no one section of the players gained any palpable advantage over any other. This, however, cannot go on indefinitely; sooner or later a time must come when one day will see a raging hurricane and the next a dead calm. Those who have to play one of these rounds in the hurricane will thus be handicapped out of all possible chance of winning; and the unfairness of the system will be made manifest.

So far as one can see there is only one satisfactory way out of the difficulty: the institution of a series of qualifying competitions to be held in different parts of the country. It is a system that has answered very well in the News of the World Tournament, and there seems to be no ostensible reason why it should not be equally applicable to the championship. By this means a sufficiently large number of picked players would be obtained, and who yet should be able to get through the 72 holes of score play in two days; the element of luck as regards the weather would be as far as possible eliminated, and the competition would gain as much in interest as in brevity. No one grudges the younger and less-known professionals the opportunity of winning their spurs which the championship affords, but they would have the same opportunity by means of these qualifying rounds. Some of them would not perhaps enjoy quite so agreeable or prolonged a holiday, but then the open championship is not meant to be a holiday meeting.

There is another argument in favor of this alteration which deserves some notice. The present system is beginning to make demands altogether too great upon the good nature of the members of the club upon the course of which the championship is held. For the four days of the championship they are to all intents and purposes entirely deluged from playing upon their own course, while, in addition, for several days before the competition begins they can only play, if they play at all, in circumstances of great discomfort. When something over 200 competitors are busily playing practice rounds over the course there is not too much room for anybody else upon it, so that it is hardly too much to say that for the best part of two weeks the members of the club cannot play over their own course; and that, too, at one of the pleasantest golfing seasons of the year. The honor of possessing a championship course is great and doubtless repays the considerable amount of trouble involved, but the price to be paid for it can be too high.

GREATER BOSTON LEAGUE GAME

The next game in the Greater Boston League series will be between the Page class of Roxbury and the Marshall class of Everett at Dorchester high school grounds Saturday afternoon. These two teams are now tied in the race.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

New Haven 15, Hartford 0.
Bridgeport 5, Waterbury 3.

YOUNGER LARNED AS LONGWOOD CHAMPION SUCCEEDS BROTHER

National Champion Declines to Defend His Title Following Brother's Victory Over Gustave F. Touchard

FIRST LEG ON CUP

With the defaulting of W. A. Larned, national champion and holder of the Longwood singles title since 1903, to his brother, E. P. Larned, winner over G. F. Touchard of New York in the final round Wednesday by three sets to one, the annual championship tennis tournament of that famous club came to a close yesterday afternoon. This gives the younger Larned the first victory on the sixth challenge bowl, his brother now owning four and M. D. Whitman the other.

E. P. Larned had little difficulty in defeating Touchard in the final round. The match was practically decided at the net. It was marked with speed and accuracy of play such as is seldom seen on Longwood courts. The brilliant offense of Larned served to bewilder his opponent, whose work has been so sensational throughout the meeting.

Touchard's game was not as brilliant as previously, for where he had before been able to score point after point on beautiful placements, his total of earned points for the whole four sets was but 28 to 66 for Larned. Touchard had but 69 errors, against 80 for Larned, but the latter's placement shots, on cross court kills, were what won him the match.

The victory conclusively showed that Larned is the better player of the two and for the first time in his tennis career brought him into a leading position and made him a dominant figure in American lawn tennis. His method of play was plotted out long before the match started and served to dispel the ideas of those who think the back court game a better one than at the net. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET	
Larned	4 4 0 3 4 0 4 4—27-6
Touchard	2 0 2 4 5 2 4 0 2—21-3
SECOND SET	
Larned	3 1 2 4 1 3 4 4 2 2 0—33-5
Touchard	5 4 1 1 0 5 0 2 2 4 4—35-7
THIRD SET	
Larned	4 2 3 4 1 0 4 2 4—37-6
Touchard	2 0 4 5 1 3 2 4 0—29-3
FOURTH SET	
Larned	2 4 3 4 4 2 7 3 4—36-6
Touchard	4 1 0 5 2 1 4 5 5 0—27-4

FINAL ROUND: E. P. Larned, Summit, N. J., defeated G. F. Touchard, New York, 6-3, 4-2, 6-3, 6-4.

H. S. CUSHMAN AND I. W. SMALL MEET IN GOLF FINALS

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL, Maplewood, N. H.—Two Boston golfers met today in the final for the chief cup in the second invitation tourney at the Maplewood Country Club. I. W. Small of Brae-Burn and Prof. H. E. Cushman are the contestants.

In the morning play Wednesday the best match of the entire tournament developed between Small and R. L. Pullen, an interscholastic golfer from Vesper, who has been playing Maplewood in the neighborhood of 75 ever since his arrival. It required an extra hole to win, but Small captured it in a good three, after he had been hopelessly beaten apparently from the sixteenth hole on. On each of the last three holes Small had to put down a long putt to save defeat. The summary:

Second Round
J. E. Steedman, Maplewood, defeated M. D. Fink, St. Andrews, 2-1.
H. E. Cushman, Winchester, defeated A. A. Ahern, Dunstable, 5-4.
J. W. Small, Brae-Burn, defeated R. L. Pullen, Vesper, 1 up in 19 holes.
Gates, Chevy Chase, defeated J. M. Stoddard, Wyckoff, 2-1.

Semi-final
Cushman defeated Steedman, 5-3.
Small defeated Gates, 3-4.

SECOND FLIGHT
First Round
J. P. Taylor, Maplewood, defeated J. C. Chick, Maplewood, 2-1.
E. S. Tilton, Maplewood, defeated F. M. Burgess, Woodstock, 1 up in 19 holes.
W. S. Hough, Chevy Chase, defeated A. C. Gildersleeve, Oakland 1 up.
C. Tilton, Jr., Maplewood, drew bye.

WESTCHESTERS WIN FROM RUMSON

RED BANK, N. J.—In the final polo match for the Monmouth challenge cup presented by Felix Warburg and W. Strother Jones the Rumson polo four defeated the Westchester Freebooters this afternoon on the Rumson grounds by a score of 11½ to 7½ goals. The Westchesters were unable to overcome the handicap of eight goals, and only scored eight goals to Rumson's six. Walter McClure refereed the contest, which was witnessed by a large number of society folks of Rumson section. The lineup:

FREEBOOTERS		RUMSON	
1-P. Boyer	Hop.	1-A. McClure	Hop.
2-M. G. Rosenberg	2	2-C. L. Whitney	1
3-J. ten	43	3-D. Loves	1
4-W. H. Thibault	Back	4-B. C. Law	Back
5-R. H. Green	3	5-reuce	2
Total		Total	
Freebooters—Goals earned 8, lost by penalty 6, allowed by handicap 0, total 14.		Rumson—Goals earned 6, allowed by handicap 8, lost by penalties 2½, total 11½.	

RECORDS GO AT PEORIA MOTOR BOAT REGATTA

Disturber III. Travels Five Miles in 7m. 58s. and Then Sinks—Thirty Thousand Spectators Watch Sport

PEORIA, Ill.—The Red Top III, owned by W. E. Hughey of Bellevue, Ia., broke all American records for motor boats of any class in competition here Wednesday by winning the 25 mile free-for-all in 42 minutes 11 seconds or at the rate of 35.56 miles per hour.

The Dixie III's time in defending the America's trophy in the international races last fall was 34.05 miles per hour. The world's record for 20-footers set up Tuesday by the Sand Burr, owned by White Bros. of Atlantic City, N. J., also went by the board when that boat won the 26-foot class event, traveling 15 miles in 28:57 1-5 or at the rate of 33.39 miles per hour.

The fastest lap of this race was run at a speed of 33.83 miles per hour, which time, it is said, never has been approached in recognized events for 20-foot boats.

The Disturber III, owned by James A. Pugh of Chicago, and winner of the western championship at DeBouque, Ia., only three weeks ago, led the free-for-all 40-foot class in the first lap, covering the five miles in the remarkable time of 7m. 58s., or at the record-making pace of 37.68 miles per hour.

At the beginning of the fifth lap the Disturbers' steering gear tore loose and it dashed up the course in long half circles. After steering four miles with their feet, Pugh and his crew were wildly cheered as his boat crossed the line, but the crowd was startled the next minute to see that the launch began to sink with her crew on board.

A government patrol steamer and searanches rushed to the rescue, but it was too late. The \$10,000 Fauler hydroplane sank in 30 feet of water. Pugh was the last man to step from her bows into a launch as she sank.

Wednesday night only a buoy on the river marks the position of the boat which traveled the fastest five miles ever seen in aquatics in the United States. Thirty thousand people witnessed the races.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	Per cent
</

SUSTAIN GOV. FOSS ON ENROLMENT AND FOXBORO BILL VETOES

Governor Foss was sustained by the House today in his veto of the bill providing that the present party enrollment in Massachusetts should be retained under the new direct nominations law and the resolve appropriating \$114,000 for a new building at the Foxboro state hospital.

On the enrollment bill Representative Cushing of Boston pointed out that the bill was drawn simply to obviate any possibility of misinterpretation of the provisions of the new law relative to enrollments, lawyers having differed as to whether the old party enrollments stood under the new law.

Representatives Lomasney and Meany spoke for the Governor, saying that an opportunity should be given the voters of the state to enroll anew now that a new system of nominations had gone into effect.

The vote on the enrollment bill was 105 favoring its passage to 99 opposed, or considerably less than the necessary two thirds.

Probably the matter of chief interest at the State House today will be the reading of the opinion of the supreme court on the constitutionality of the workmen's compensation bill in the Senate. If the measure proves to be constitutional its friends will seek to have it passed immediately and sent to the Governor. It has already passed the House.

An effort is being made to induce the Legislature to pass the Ellis milk bill over the Governor's veto and consideration of this measure is expected to evoke a spirited debate. Representatives from the farming districts of whatever party are understood to be hostile to the bill and determined to defeat it. The farmers of the state as a body not only have opposed the bill but have actively worked for its defeat. The consumers, on the other hand, have as a whole manifested little interest in the measure and very few of their representatives have received instructions as to which way they should vote.

The Senate probably will enact the Brown \$9,000,000 harbor bill today. This, too, has passed the lower branch. Governor Foss is known to be favorable to the measure and his signature is expected as a matter of course.

Some opposition is expected by many of the members to the bill providing for a state finance commission. The opposition is said not to be so much to the proposition itself as to the bill as drawn. It is claimed that to place the auditing of the accounts and supervising the expenditures of the state, counties, cities and towns, as provided by the bill, is a task that cannot be effectively performed by a single commission of three men. Objection is also raised to the provision abolishing the Boston finance commission.

Conference committees representing both branches are still trying to arrive at a solution of the income tax problem that will be satisfactory. At present a deadlock exists, the Senate favoring Governor Foss' resolve for a state income tax without double taxation, the House favoring Representative Dean's bill providing for a tax on incomes of \$2000 and over, from whatever source derived.

Representative Washburn's bill for a tunnel under Boston harbor connecting the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine properties, and the Conway resolve to give one half extra mileage to the members because of the prolonged session come up for action in the House today.

ST. GEORGE SONS TO RETAIN NAME

QUINCY, Mass.—At the final session of the convention of the grand lodge of the order of Sons of St. George Wednesday the proposition to change the name of the order from the Sons of St. George to Sons of England, advanced by Hammond Asquith of Fitchburg, the new grand president, was decided against without a vote.

BILL FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON—Representative Curley introduced a bill on Wednesday for the Postoffice Clerks and Carriers' Association of Massachusetts, for a straight 48 hours of work a week. Its purpose is to amend the 48-hour law that provides for additional hours the opening day of the week.

WORLD FEDERATION LEAGUE DESIGNS PEACE STATUE FOR ENTRANCE TO PANAMA CANAL



The Mother Universal, blessed Peace;
Whose children are the races. East and West
The winds intone her praises; and the Seas,
That thunder at the portals of the world,
Bid us acclaim her, who would turn from war
To love and benediction!

Howard V. Sutherland.

World-Federation League, N. Y.

CAMPAIGN FORMED TO BEAT RECIPROCITY IN CANADA ELECTION

OTTAWA, Ont.—A general election on reciprocity sometime between Sept. 20 and 25 and dissolution of Parliament next week is the present plan of the government, according to the best of authority.

The government is relying for success at the polls upon the popularity of reciprocity in the rural constituencies. They concede that the city constituencies are less promising.

The opposition, it is stated, is depending largely upon an unusually big campaign fund, to which Canadian manufacturers, British imperialists and American opponents of reciprocity are expected to contribute.

The Ottawa Free Press (Liberal), announced Wednesday night that a Canadian member of Parliament who has just returned from England has brought from a group of tariff reformers an invitation for the Canadian opponents of reciprocity to draw upon them for \$500,000 for the campaign. It is understood that the war chest of the government is likely to be well lined.

TROOPS STOP LOBRIGO CONFLICT

LISBON.—In a conflict between royalists and republicans at Lobrigo, near Regoa, Senor Costa, a republican leader and three others were killed and many injured. Troops restored order.

NEW YORK.—In the hope that it may stand at the entrance of the Panama canal, a universal peace statue has been designed for the World Federation League and the Universal Peace Movement. Postal card photographs are being used throughout the country to assist in arousing interest in the peace campaign.

The design represents Peace as the universal mother, enthroned and encircling the world with olive branches. The doves of peace nestle upon the pillars of her throne while the illuminating lamps of time enlighten the way. The biblical lion and lamb are lying peacefully at her feet. In an effort to firmly establish the universal peace movement and to further spread its doctrine a number of New York society women, wives of prominent members, undertook the work, and they have been carrying on their "quiet hour" peace work in the larger cities of the country. They include Mrs. Hamilton Holt, wife of Hamilton Holt, president of the World Federation League; Mrs. A. L. Pettingill, Mrs. Allan Griffiths and Mrs. Henry Grainger.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany road have just turned out for service a modern double door, lighted pay car with a leather finish interior.

Fred C. Choate, assistant passenger train master in charge of tower traffic for the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, at North station, accompanied by Chester Hill, chief operator, is inspecting the Pennsylvania road's Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York terminals and the Atlantic City, N. J., branch.

Frank Stickney, track supervisor of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, has a floating gang with work train ditching and removing surplus rock from all cuts between Boston and Lowell.

Vice-President Sims, in the Delaware & Hudson private car 200, was a business visitor at South station last evening, arriving over the New York Central from Albany.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has a force of men enlarging the South station power house stoker and boiler rooms to give space for new heaters which Supt. James Lang will install.

KNOXVILLE TO VOTE AUG. 22.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Citizens of Knoxville will vote upon the commission form of government Aug. 22.

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 323, and we will send you samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

STEEL INVESTIGATORS GO INTO AN EXECUTIVE SESSION IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Among the witnesses to be called before the Congress committee investigating the steel combine, which transferred its hearings from Washington to the city hall here today, are Grant B. Schley, Oakleigh Thorne and Richard Trimble, secretary of the Steel corporation. Mr. Roosevelt may also be called.

"We may stay here a week or we may stay 20 days," said Chairman Stanley.

The committee adopted a resolution as soon as it met, offered by Representative Littleton, that it go into executive session. Chairman Stanley announced that today would be devoted to planning the activities of the committee during its stay in New York and that no witnesses would be called until tomorrow.

Three big propositions will be taken up by the committee while in New York—the financial organization of the steel trust and its grip on other lines of industry, the attitude of the steel combine in the financial straits of 1907 when it "benevolently absorbed" the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, and the steel combine's compact with the Harvester trust. Any other details that may crop out will be followed up speedily.

The committee had planned to begin work today with L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, O., brother of the late Senator Mark Hanna. Mr. Hanna was one of the syndicate that originally held the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

ELECTRICAL MEN HOLD CONVENTION AT AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Electrical Association, which consists of practically all of the electrical contractors and salesmen in the state, began its third annual meeting and convention here today. Headquarters are at the Augusta house.

The convention began with a meeting of the executive committee and registration of the members and guests. This afternoon papers were read and discussed, the most important of which will be one by J. A. Fleet of Portland, president of the association. A business meeting and election of officers will follow. The day will be closed with a supper at Island park, Lake Umbagog.

Friday morning the members will assemble at the Augusta house and march to the city landing where they will leave on a special boat for a sail down the Kennebec river to one of the islands where they will have a clam bake. They will return to Augusta at 5 o'clock when the convention will close.

WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC ARRIVES

With 87 saloon and 352 steerage passengers the White Star liner Cymric, Captain Howarth, arrived in port today from Liverpool and Queenstown. Immediately on reaching quarantine the steamer anchored.

Although the steerage passengers usually crowd the rails of the steamer as she approaches port, none of them made their appearance today. The saloon passengers were lined up on the upper decks as usual. Of the passengers, 119 Russians, 13 Austrians, three Turks and two Syrians were taken from the vessel to the quarantine station at Gallops island.

WOMAN STEERS BOAT INTO PORT

HALIFAX, N. S.—With a woman taking her trick at the wheel, the little boat Snapshot III, 100 hours out from New York, from which port she started Saturday on the 553-mile reciprocity power boat race to this port, crossed the finish line here Wednesday night, almost 50 hours behind the leaders and with a tale of heavy seas and balky engines, to account for her delay.

Those aboard the Snapshot III were J. B. Lindemann, owner and skipper, and Mrs. Lindemann; Capt. Alfred Street, navigator; Richard Crowe, Andrew Muskat and John Olson, a seaman.

GRANDSON OF MOTLEY WEDDED
LONDON—Robert Vernon Harcourt, a grandson of John Motley Motley, the American historian and diplomat, was married at Beaconsfield Wednesday to Marjorie, the daughter of W. S. Cunard, a member of the trans-Atlantic shipping company. The bridegroom is a member of Parliament and a brother of the colonial secretary.

SEARCH FOR STEEL SALESMEN
NEW YORK—A reward of \$5000 is offered today by the Swedish Iron & Steel Company for evidence that will convict two persons charged with having swindled manufacturers out of about \$300,000 by using the firm's name to obtain orders and then raising the orders.

VETOES FOURTEEN BILLS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix vetoed 14 bills Wednesday. Among them was Assemblyman C. W. Phillips' bill amending the labor law in relation to the protection of employees operating machinery.

PATROLMEN MADE SERGEANTS

Commissioner O'Meara has promoted Patrolmen William J. Irwin of the East Dedham street station and Thomas W. O'Donnell of the Hanover street station to the grade of sergeant, to take effect July 27, 1911.

That WONDER-LAND of COLORADO

and the wonder-way to reach it



VACATION—anticipation—revelation—gratification—

That would be rather a good order in which to have things unfold, wouldn't it?

Perhaps we ought to add "multiplication"—for you would have to go again if ever you had made the splendor of Colorado a vacation dream come true.

But first—and this happens to be one of the best parts of the story (it ought to be called a romance)—you would go by the Rocky Mountain Lines. You would board the

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Yes, the train is also a dream come true. Everything you have thought of—and then the little surprises.

Everything you might have looked for in a superbly appointed modern hotel on wheels, and then unexpected novelties like the world's "News Service," for instance, that add final touches to the enjoyment of perfect travel.

"The Mountaineer," "Colorado Flyer" and other fast trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

For illustrated booklets, specially low fares and detailed information, Address S. L. Parrott, General New England Agent, 288 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone, Main 2249.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON NOTES

"Mother," a domestic drama by Jules Eckert Goodman that ran long at the Hackett, New York, last season, will be the opening attraction of the new season at the Majestic, beginning Aug. 28. An old fashioned variety bill such as was offered 20 years ago will be the attraction next week at B. F. Keith's. Maggie Cline will sing "Throw Him Down, McCloskey," and Mrs. Annie Yeaman, Fox and Ward, and other old time performers will appear.

Next week will be the last of the season at the Castle Square with "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" as the attraction.

The Shubert will open Aug. 7 with "Over Night," "The Nest Egg" at the Park, Sept. 2. "Excuse Me" will open the Tremont, Raymond Hitchcock will open the Colonial, both early in September. Miss Helen Ware will open the Hollis Sept. 4 with "The Price."

HERE AND THERE

Piner's "Midchannel" (shelf number 6508.96), Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" (shelf number 4579a.215), and Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken" (shelf number 4869.127), are new dramatic accessions to the Boston Public Library.

Ben Field, well known in Boston for his appearances at the Castle Square, recently appeared at the Savoy, London, as Pickwick in a new Dickens play.

Frederick Warde, long a western Shakespearean star, will play Nobody in Mr. Savage's Chicago company in "Everywoman."

Cohan and Harris have obtained the American rights to the German musical farce, "Polnische Wirtschaft." Dreyfus & Fellner, owners of the play, will be associated with the New York firm in the production and the English title will be "The Polish Wedding." The book of the piece is by Kraatz and Okonkowski, and the music by Jean Gilbert. It is being acted at the Thalia theater, Berlin, the Carl Schultze theater, Hamburg, and in many provincial theaters in Germany.

HOW SARDOU WROTE

The moment an idea occurred to Sardou he put it down, and all the various notes, documents, particulars which have to do with this idea were joined together, forming a sort of dossier. When the idea crystallized into dramatic shape he wrote a scenario of a few pages, giving the skeleton, as it were, of the whole play. Then he put the work aside. All his various schemes were treated in the same way. He had at one time from 70 to 80 dossiers in his drawers, out of which eight or ten plays came. So, when he wished to write a drama or comedy, he only had to choose. For instance, "Theodora" was written 15 years after it originated in the author's mind.

As soon as Sardou's choice was made he read over all the accompanying notes and documents which pertained to that play, and then began to write the drama or comedy, act by act, scene by scene, as they came into his mind. When he had

done this preliminary work, he wrote the piece on large white quarto paper. The play was then reduced and condensed. It is this second manuscript which was given to the copyist, to whom was entrusted the care of putting it in shape.—Castle Square Theater Magazine.

FIVE-CENT FARE TO CONEY ISLAND

NEW YORK.—The B. R. T. will try the experiment of a five-cent fare to Coney Island. It had been intended by the public service commission to hold a hearing today on an order looking to the enforcement of the five-cent fare, but the hearing was adjourned until Oct. 10, when the B. R. T. yielded.

Under the new arrangement five-cent tickets will be issued on the Coney Island routes between 6 and 9 a. m. going to Coney Island and returning for the same fare between 12 and 4:30 p. m. The new system will go into effect about Aug. 1 and will continue until Oct. 1.

The five-cent fare is to be limited to the elevated lines.

TRAVEL

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Liverpool
(Via Queenstown)
CYMRIC, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
ARABIC, Aug. 15
(15,801 tons) 2 P. M.
ZEELAND, Aug. 29
Boston—Azores—Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 11, Noon; Romanic, Sept. 13
LEYLAND LINE
Boston—Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (II)
Rate to Liverpool \$50.00
Winifredan, July 29, 12:30 P. M.
Canadian, Aug. 5, Bohemian, Aug. 12.
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

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Express Sailings—Tuesdays
Fast Mail Sailings—Thursdays
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
Sailings—Saturdays
Connections by Company's Steamer for Egypt, India and Far East
BALTIMORE-BREMER Direct, WEDNESDAYS
One-Class (II) Cabin Steamers
OBERLIN & CO. Gen'l Agts.
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AROUND THE WORLD ON AN OCEAN LINER
TWO CRUISES BY THE S. S. "CLEVELAND" (17,000 Tons)
The first to leave New York Oct. 21, 1911. The second to leave San Francisco Feb. 6, 1912. Annual Expeditions to Europe, Asia, Australia, etc.
Duration 110 Days
Cost \$650
AND UP
Including All Necessary Expenses Aboard and Ashore.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
807 Boylston Street, Boston

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LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
By the S. S. "AMERICA" Aug. 12
By the S. S. "VIRGINIA" Aug. 24
By the S. S. "PRINCE OF WELLES" Aug. 29
Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Second Cabin only.
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J. B. DEFRIEST, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A black and white photograph of the exterior of the National Academy of Design building. The building is a long, symmetrical classical structure. It features a central portico with a pediment supported by six columns. On either side of this central section are long wings, each containing a series of columns. The building is set on a flat, dark ground, and the sky is light and featureless. The overall style is neoclassical, typical of 19th-century institutional architecture.

stone in a border surrounding the building at the cornice line, with statues set in niches at intervals. Massive monolithic columns will mark each entrance. Construction will begin next spring. F. J. V. Skiff will continue as director of the museum.

University and former superintendent of schools of Los Angeles, has declined to accept the superintendency of the Pasadena schools.

repeat the anti-noise ordinance which prevents them from shouting their wares.

and at the same time to prevent them from retaliating, which might bring about complications.

part of Norfolk road and the extension of Robbins road has been submitted to the town engineer.

Knowles in August, the pulpit of the First Baptist church will be filled by various preachers.

Oaks park.

10

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ON THE SEMI-TAILORED ORDER WILL TEACH HOME ECONOMICS

Pretty and serviceable dress for girls

University of Wisconsin to have new department

FOR replenishing the summer wardrobe of the young miss, frocks of linen, poplin and cotton repp are always practical and make serviceable afternoon dresses for the girl who stays in the city as well as the girl who goes away. This season there is a variety of attractive designs on the semi-tailored order that make up well in these materials and for dressy wear in satin, foulard or a French serge.

The illustration, Ladies Home Journal pattern No. 5509, could be made up effectively in a rose or navy blue linen, with collar and cuffs of white embroidered batiste or a frilling of fine net. Developed in a natural color ponce, it would be practical for general wear brightened with pipings and Helen pink or Empire green. The closing line, at the side-front of the dress, may be straight or as illustrated in shaped outline and the sleeves made full-length if desired. The skirt is in nine gores with a plait at each seam and one between seams and an inverted box-plait at the center-back. The pattern may be had in four sizes, 16, 17, 18 and 20 years, and for making size 18 years requires 7½ yards 36-inch material without up and down.



5509

ON TO STAY

To sew buttons on to garments so that they will last a long time thread the needle with strong linen thread, double it and twist it by keeping the knot between the teeth and turning the needle round between your finger, then draw the thread through a piece of beeswax or a candle. This is the tailor's method; the button will hold on as long as the fabric holds together.—New York Press.

DANCING FROCK PETTICOATS

So narrow now it is easy to find trimmings

PETTICOATS specially designed to be worn beneath net or chiffon or marquisette dancing frocks are actually an important portion of the costume, since they are made quite as long as the transparent outer skirts and plainly show beneath it. With the aid of a good petticoat pattern a needle girl may make one of these fascinating garments at less than half the price asked for them in the exclusive little shops where alone they are to be purchased, says the New York Herald.

A model that is easily copied in white, pale green, blue, pink or violet China silk of rather heavy quality fits the hips perfectly and begins to flare only several inches below the knees. At that point is placed the top one of a succession of little ruffles of chiffon several tones deeper than the silk. And in some cases the ruffles shade from the palest to the darkest tone, like the petals of certain flowers. In violet, blue and pink this effect is charming, and in pink it is especially good. Then there are charming combinations of chiffon to form opalescent effects and tones similar to those seen in changeable silks, but this can only be produced by using layers of material and to find precisely the correct tones is considerable trouble.

Garlands of tiny rosebuds festoon the deep flounces of mousseline on some of the white silk petticoats and make them

so pretty that it seems a pity to cover them even with the sheerest of net. And when the flounce itself is made of net, as it often is, it is difficult to decide where the petticoat leaves off and the frock begins. If among the household laid-aside treasures of finery there is a Valenciennes lace flounce, the half-grown daughter of the establishment should claim it as a trimming for her dancing frock petticoat, for, placed over a second flounce of net, whatever mended places there are will not show and the effect on the soft silk will be far richer than any scheme of frills or flower garlands.

Fairylike petticoats which are also of a practical character, since they may be worn with a dancing frock of any shade, are of white mousseline trimmed with two scant flounces embroidered with gold or silver. The threads used for this work are so fine and the design of the pattern is so open that the effect is light and dainty.

Petticoats are at present so narrow that to find trimmings suitable for those of the party type is an easy matter. A half dozen yards of tinsel gimp or a narrow banding of embroidered gauze will edge and top a mousseline flounce, and there are innumerable remnants of spangled, crystal beaded or seed pearl sewn net which need only be stayed with baby ribbon at top and bottom in order to form a substantial flounce for a China silk petticoat.

WEDDING CUSTOMS OF ORIENT

Chinese bride enveloped in scarlet silk

WHEN a girl does her wedding garments she does not question the propriety of a white satin gown, a filmy white veil, and a wreath of orange-blossom as the apparel for her marriage. Tradition has set its seal so strongly upon her that it does not occur to her as a possibility to run counter to its laws in any marked manner, and though modern brides sometimes wear gold and silver or a few touches of bright color, the fact that these innovations appear almost startling is a proof of how strong a hold the traditional costume has on feminine affections, says a Montreal Star writer.

The wearing of a wedding veil seems almost universal among eastern nations, and in many countries where weddings are arranged with no reference to the people most nearly concerned the veil serves its original purpose of entirely hiding the bride from the eyes of her husband until she is formally installed in his house.

Though sharing with us the tradition of the wedding veil, eastern women do not as a rule wear white for their marriage, feeling that the more gorgeous garments they can procure the better. In China, for example, the bride is swathed from head to foot in scarlet silk. But Japan is an exception, and the little Japanese lady appears before her bridegroom clad in one enormous garment of white silk, for it is the fashion in the East, as in the West, to use up more yards of material for the wedding dress than for any ordinary costume. The English girl wears a train, while the Japanese has sleeves two and a half feet long and a sash 11 feet in length.

The Japanese bride goes even further in her desire to present a pure white appearance than does her English sister,

for she polishes her face with rice and covers it with white powder, and instead of a transparent veil she wears one of thick floss silk. The bridegroom must dress all in silk of the particular color symbolical of his rank.

The ring is the central point of our marriage ceremony, and the most important symbol, no doubt, because it is the only one that exists when the veil is doffed and the cake is eaten to show that the girl has changed her estate. This custom does not, however, come from the East, where it is seldom observed, the woman, who has become a wife making the fact patent by shaving her eyebrows and blacking her teeth, as do the Japanese, or by shaving her hair, as is still the custom among the Jews.

Our tradition as to the mark of a married woman comes not from the East, but from the Romans, and before them from the Greeks, who had it from the ancient Egyptians. The custom of wedding with a ring was usual in the Christian church as early as the ninth century, and has descended to us from Saxon times. In India, a jewel set in gold and worn round the neck on a yellow string takes the place of a ring as a token of wifehood.

TO KEEP BREAD

To keep bread fresh place a wet sponge in an open stein or pint jar and place it in the bread box, says the Philadelphia North American. This will keep a slight dampness in the confined air, enough to keep soft the crust and not cause bread to become soggy. Try this when you have bought enough to supply the family over Sunday.

THE University of Wisconsin has decided to establish a department to teach women the principles of home economics and incidentally enable them to save billions of dollars annually. A bulletin of information on the new department has just been issued, in which it is declared that the people of the United States spend about \$10,000,000,000 annually for food, shelter and clothing, and that a large part of the sum is spent by women who have no adequate knowledge of money values. The Wisconsin University proposes to help curb this wastefulness by women.

Already many inquiries have been received from women all over the United States, who are thinking of taking this course in home economics. The indications are that it will be one of the most popular courses offered by the university to women, says a New York World special.

In order to test the popularity of the proposed department a short course is being given in some economics during the present summer session of the university, and 60 women students are enrolled. Miss Alice Maie Loomis, a widely known

teacher of home economics, is in charge of the department during the summer session. Miss Abbey Marlett will be in charge of the new department during the regular session.

The new department is connected with the college of agriculture, which is under the charge of Dean H. L. Russell, because the faculty of the college believes that it can be well administered there and because the faculty of that college gives investigations in food chemistry, bacteriology, entomology and certain other subjects included in the home economics course. Instruction in other subjects of the course will be given by the faculties of the various other colleges.

The department of home economics is located in Lathrop hall, the central building of the 800 women students.

The house is provided with all the necessary furnishings and apparatus to give thorough instruction in the subject of house management and sanitation. Art and designs in home furnishings, food preparation, dietetics, textiles, house decoration and similar subjects.

HAVE YOUR WALLPAPERS SCALE

Colors and figures must be taken into account

IN the choosing of wallpapers it is well that the housewife should know something of the scaling of the designs. Though this is a term that is best known to the professional decorator, it will be of no detriment for the occasional customer to know how it is applied to the special household in which she is most concerned, says an exchange.

In fact, with the size of the room the coloring and the size as well as the shape of the design is to be taken into consideration. Paper of small design would never do, according to this teaching, in rooms of a very large size; nor would it be becoming for papers of large shapes to appear on the walls of a small room; one would have a tendency to make the large room show up as a sort of cavernous depth out of all proportion to a human habitation and the other would make the small room look like a rabbit burrow.

Where there are, for instance, two rooms of the same size that open into one another, they should have not only

the same size of design, but the same shape of design, or if one's taste goes to something different, it should be so similar that it will not give a noticeable shock when going from one room to the other. It would be altogether inappropriate to have a striped effect in one of these rooms and in the other to have a fancy arboreal effect, nor would it be right to have hanging grapes in one and a rose garden in the other. You can easily imagine what an inexcusable contrast this would make.

And also it would be just as easy to make mistakes in the choosing of papers in the geometrical effects of design. Those papers that have designs that run diagonally across the walls should be paired with only a paper of diagonal effect, for if one room has that effect and the other has a perpendicular it would appear that the decorative constructor has been trying to splice together a series of misfit pieces.

So when you do choose be sure to see that the papers "scale."

EMBROIDERY AS "PICK-UP" WORK

Much may be accomplished in odd moments

SO many useful articles are to be purchased for embroidery that the girl who always has "pick-up" work at hand may accomplish a great deal of needlework in odd moments. Kimono gowns stamped for embroidery are almost complete when the embroidery is done, as their edges are finished with machine hemstitching, and all that remains to do is to join the seams beneath the arms, running them from the throat over the shoulders and down the entire length of the sleeves.

The design to be embroidered is chiefly on the fronts and about the necks of the China silk and batiste kimonos, and some very dainty ones of white or tinted lawn have wistaria vines which start at the waist line, climb across the shoulders and meet at the center of the back. The cross-stitch embroideries done in colors on the stamped batiste blouses go so very rapidly that the industrious needlewoman quickly has an elaborate looking garment which is seamed only beneath the arms, says the New York Herald.

Cotton crepe blouses are still more rapidly made, as in their case the stamping is chiefly covered with double outlining. Sheer lawn waists of the jumper type, pin tucked across the shoulders at back and front, have a rosebud or forget-me-not design stamped to outline the

square neck and the lower edges of the elbow sleeves, and when this pattern is done in very fine needlework and real Valenciennes edging is put upon the neck and sleeves the jumper waist forms the most important part of a really smart looking lingerie frock and need only be attached to a fine lawn skirt such as any visiting dressmaker is able to fashion.

Traveling aprons of natural colored linen with pockets for all the toilet articles are stamped in a design to be done in either embroidery or outlining and are bound with brown, green, blue or red linen braid to match the washable flaps. Apron workbag combinations are also to be had in stamped natural linen to be outlined in colored floss, but the daintiest of these conveniences are of white lawn embroidered finely with white or a delicate shade of floss. Then there are the workbags of cream colored heavy linen with a stamped pattern to be done in outlining and cross-stitch, and those of white pique all ready for braiding. These workbags are stiffened with whalebones run through their lower edges and sides, have flaps with white celluloid fasteners inserted in the material and are swung from white cable cordage handles. If the whalebones are slipped out these bags may be laundered as easily as is a handkerchief.

EATING AL FRESCO HAS CHARMS

If not a roof garden, you may have a back yard garden

AS every one knows who has tried it—and who has not?—there is nothing more delightful than eating out of doors. Even the plainest of fare takes on a new delicacy when eaten in the fresh air and sunshine, so al fresco meals are gradually coming to be the usual instead of the unusual thing among those lucky enough to have roof gardens.

As to the possibilities of the backyard garden, they are infinite. In many New York houses the treatment of the backyard has been given over to an architect, which naturally has resulted in some wonderfully picturesque retreats and the transformation of dull, stupid backyard spaces into diminutive replicas of Italian villa gardens worthy of a special story.

Naturally if one goes into it to this extent the work calls for considerable expense, but to those who for any reason are obliged to remain in town all summer this consideration should not and does not enter in. One of the most charming of backyard gardens, says the New York Herald, is to be seen in East Nineteenth street, where, under a pergola, the house dwellers can sit and listen to the splashing of a fountain all their own and watch myriads of tiny goldfish flitting about in its cool depths.

Over the pergola roof an awning may be let down if desired.

An old Florentine table and benches occupy one corner of the enclosure, and here in hot weather breakfast and tea are served to the music of splashing water and the song of birds. Not infrequently dinner also is partaken of in this out of door living room, which, opening by long French windows from the dining room, is easy of access to the culinary regions beyond.

There is an atmosphere of old-time flavor about the place, for old stucco tubs filled with green things growing, and fat little cherubs from an ancient Roman edifice, spreading out their chubby arms from some niche, combine to make the spot entrancing.

FLOATING RIBBON

The floating ribbon has always been a feminine lure to daintiness. Many of the huge hats which the French milliners are sending across the water have long streamers of ribbons, says the Chicago Post. The black velvet streamer is a becoming adornment, but the colors are used often, and whenever possible the most brilliant green is substituted.

TRIED RECIPES

MACARONI CROQUETTES
BREAK one quarter of a pound of macaroni in half-inch pieces, and boil rapidly in plenty of boiling, salted water for 25 minutes; throw in cold water for five minutes, then drain. Scald one cup of milk; rub one large tablespoonful of butter and two round-topped teaspoonfuls of flour together until smooth; add the milk and one egg, and beat for half a minute over the fire; add the macaroni, one tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Mix well, cool, form into croquettes, roll in egg, and then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat; serve with cream sauce.

SPICED MARBLE CAKE
For an inexpensive marble cake beat to a cream one cupful of sugar and a half cupful of butter. Add one well beaten egg, one cupful milk and two and a half cupfuls flour sifted with a teaspoonful soda and two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. Take one third of this batter and add to it a half teaspoonful each cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and allspice, with a half cupful of raisins. Flavor the light part with lemon and put in a pan in alternate spoonfuls. This makes quite a large loaf.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

BAKING POWDER SEED CAKES
Beat to a cream one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls sweet milk and two tablespoonfuls caraway seed. Sift together two cupfuls flour and two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Repeat this three times, then stir into the butter, sugar and milk mixture. If not as stiff as it can be beaten, add a little more flour, then turn on to a floured board and roll out lightly, using a floured rolling pin. When thin as a wafer cut into round cakes and bake in a quick oven.—Emma Padlock Telford.

COCOANUT FINGERS
Two ounces of butter, two ounces of caster sugar, two ounces of flour, one and one half ounces of coconut, quarter teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg and a little milk. A little vanilla is an improvement. Cream the butter and sugar, work in the egg unbeaten and then add the dry ingredients; add the milk and vanilla. Bake in a tin for about 15 minutes, cut into fingers and serve with sugar sifted.—Sacramento Union.

FASHION BITS

Copper is becoming more and more a favorite metal for articles of jewelry. Bracelets, fobs, belt pins and brooches as well as fancy pendants, are made of copper, wondrously colored. The designs are on strictly arts and crafts lines.

Cotton crepe, whether Japanese or American manufacture, is especially pretty for a house gown, for it lends itself admirably to the present styles.

The newest hatpins have tops very small in comparison to those which have been worn for many months past.

The double-faced wash ribbon is the favorite for lingerie. It is more expensive than the single-faced but wears far better.

Crystal buttons are used on the smart linen skirt, whether of plain color or black and white striped effect.—Newark News.

LITTLE HELPS

When washing glassware slip it into hot water sideways to avoid breaking.

If a new silk skirt is pressed with a hot iron before wearing it will prevent its cracking.

Dampen a scorched spot and rub it well with a lump of starch. Repeat the process until all the yellow is gone.

To make bread and pastry take on a beautiful brown without overcooking, burn a little sugar on the bottom of oven on baking day.

To remove peach stains from linen put cream of tartar on the water-soaked stains and place the article in the sun. Afterward wash in the regular way and no stain will remain.—Indianapolis News.

FLOOR POLISHER

After sweeping your polished or painted floor use the dust mop which is made by taking a cloth flour bag and wet it all over in kerosene and then wring out as dry as you can, says an exchange. Put the brush part of your broom into this bag and pull the bag on snug up to the broom handle. Then go all over your floor with this bag and you will find it will not only take up the dust but polish your floor as well and this is equally as good for oilcloth and linoleum.

SHINING TINWARE

There is no excuse for having dingy-looking or stained tinware around the kitchen when you can produce the shine of newness on the oldest utensils by boiling them in water to which has been added a quantity of borax.

Monitor Advertising Effective

Business economies compel the manufacturer and distributor of merchandise to seek the most effective methods of advertising.

Waste is intolerable.

Scientific methods of management applied to manufacturing processes eliminate unnecessary bodily movements

Scientific methods in advertising will eliminate all wasteful mediums and deliver merchandising news as nearly as possible only to those who buy that particular kind of merchandise

An iron factor does not advertise in a shoe paper.

Nor should a merchant advertise to non-buyers.

The Christian Science Monitor is an effective advertising medium because it is read in the homes of people who are good buyers. They are influenced by the knowledge that only legitimate advertising is admitted to the Monitor's columns.

The buyer's need is wedded to confidence in the seller's statements.

Results follow naturally, logically

More and more are advertising men learning the resultful power of the Monitor's columns.

Are YOU?

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN desires position in line of business; years experience; references furnished. Address: **W. J. HENDERSON**, 313 S. Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION OR MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER desires position, country preferred. **MRS. DELLA CALL**, Denver, Col.

COMPANION or managing housekeeper or assistant man would like position in private family. **W. J. HENDERSON**, 313 S. Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, capable, desires position in private family as matron in institution; thoroughly experienced. **MRS. DRUMMOND**, 1014 E. 20th St., Cheyenne, Wyo.

SOUTHERN STATE

HELP WANTED—MALE

PRINTER—An all-round printer who is capable of taking entire control of printing plant. Address: **W. J. HENDERSON**, 313 S. Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col.

Warehouse and job office; reasonable wages; no experience necessary; no telephone; newspaper; good position for right man must be here by or before the 1st of November. **W. J. PUGH, HARDWARE, Free Press, Bolivar, Tenn.**

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION wanted; best of references required. **E. PATTERSON, 12 Loan St., Jacksonville, Fla.**

ELDERLY LADY wanted that can take full care of two children and have knowledge of music. **MRS. H. B. MOORE, 1001 N. E. 10th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.**

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER to teach at Pleasant Grove, Florida; next winter; amply experienced. **W. L. SWEET, 1001 N. E. 10th St., R. L. SEARS, Coconut Grove, Fla.**

SALESWOMEN—We require the services of two experienced and efficient saleswomen for the fall season; applicants to be made by letter only, stating full particulars, and enclosing references, to be sent to **MR. RICE, and will be treated confidentially. PHILIPSBORN CO., Baltimore, Md.**

WANTED, housekeeper for family of five persons exchanged. **J. BAKER, 1001 N. E. 10th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.**

YOUNG lady to sketch, for illustrations; good disposition to right party for particulars write J. SOMERS, 211 St. Paul st., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER desires position as assistant bookkeeper or general office manager; stenographic work, or as shoe repairer. **WALTER E. WHITE, LEXINGTON, ARK.**

CUPLE desires work; husband an experienced machinist, can do all kinds of work. **WALTER S. GRAINGER, The Home Station, Georgia, Fla.**

FOR ENGINEER to install machine or anything in caring for and equipping plants, understand blue prints, am a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology. **ROY LOSTON, 304 W. 40th st., Savannah, Ga.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Young lady desires position in home or for travel, or as governess. **MISS MARY ANN L. KIRK, box 113, Jackson, Miss.**

TEACHER OF PIANO AND HARMONICA. **MISS MARY ANN L. KIRK, Jackson, Miss.**

PACIFIC COAST
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK, young married man, with good habits and fair education. Desires position for honest work of any kind in Portland or vicinity. In care of J. CLAMBERG, 1211 1st st., N.W., Washington, D. C.

DRAFTSMAN and engineer desire position in Portland or Tacoma. Desires 3 years' experience. WILLARD B. KEE, 2418, 2365 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal.

MANAGER, experienced, desires position in Portland or vicinity. Desires 15 years' experience. WILLARD B. KEE, 2418, 2365 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal.

PHYSICIAN and CORRESPONDENT, desires position in Portland or vicinity. Desires 15 years' experience. WILLARD B. KEE, 2418, 2365 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal.

BROWN, 2012 S. Figueroa st., Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE MANAGER, creditman and bookkeeper, 15 years' experience, desires position in Portland or vicinity. Desires financial connection with mercantile business. WILLARD B. KEE, 2418, 2365 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal.

G. G. ROBERTS, 629 East 8th st., Davis, Cal.

SALESMAN desires position with respectable firm, or as collector, renting or selling property. WILLARD B. KEE, 2418, 2365 Fulton St., Berkeley, Cal.

CHAS. S. BERGER, 100 S. W. 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TIMEKEEPER, wanted in warehouse; watchman; no work on ranch if good home; strictly temperate. A. J. ENGEL, 1001 E. 1st St., Seattle, Wash. Phone M-2922.

TIMEKEEPER, experienced in mining; must be able to speak English, Spanish and Chinese. U. S. A. I. FRANCO, JR., care of J. A. W. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPETENT WOMAN wishes work in hotel, restaurant, or home; no day washing, ironing, cleaning; no hairdressing. Write to Mrs. D. W. BLAIR, 2110 Kittredge st., Berkeley, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, experienced, wishes position as secretarial or stenographic in business office in Portland, Ore.; specially trained for bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting. L. M. DROUGHT, 806 S. Yakima avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

WOMAN, middle aged, wants position as manager, apartment or rooming house in San Francisco, Seattle or southern California. Write to Mrs. J. A. W. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

1734 Colman Gate ave, apt. 2, 80
 FRANCISCO, Cal.

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CUATMAKER, married man preferred
 steady job year round to sober man; good
 wages; board and house rent included; good
 man and vest maker wanted also. Apply
 to J. A. LOGAN, Sonoma, Calif.

PRINTER—Job; young man preferred
 type MINING RECORD, Kenora, Ontario.
 James Weidman, Publisher.

WANTED, Immediately, varnishers, en-
 amellers, and painters for DOMINION
 FURNITURE MFG. CO., Ltd., Ste. Theresa,
 N.B.

WORKING FOREMAN wanted to
 marine and general repair shop; must
 have good Canadian experience. WOOT-
 TERS BROS., Port Arthur, Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT to estate agent or as man-
 ager of small business; gentleman; 40
 years; experience; cna. mail. or call.

WANTED—FEMALE
NURSERY GOVERNOR or nurse for
young children; English lady, young, good
references. MISS SCOTT, 21, Watling
Road, Woking, Surrey, Eng.

Falmouth and St. Paul
Streets, Boston, Mass.

Falmouth and St. Paul
Streets, Boston, Mass.

Latest Market Reports



Atlantic and Pacific Sailings



Shipping News

DIVIDENDS ON THE SENIOR ISSUE MORE THAN TWICE EARNED

United States Worsted Company Makes a Good Showing for Year Notwithstanding Business Decline

PROMISING OUTLOOK

Despite the general depression and uncertainties, which have enricled American mill interests for nearly two years, embracing both woolen and cotton manufacturers, but the former to a lesser extent, United States Worsted Company for the year ended June 30 was able to show its 7 per cent preferred dividends more than twice earned. After paying all fixed charges and preferred dividends \$278,000 was carried to surplus account.

Gross business for the year was somewhat better than \$3,100,000, an increase of about 15 per cent over last year, notwithstanding the tendency of jobbers to buy in small quantities. Manufacturing profits were well in excess of \$500,000. United States Worsted on account of various operating economies was able to sift a goodly part of these increases through to net.

The company does not spin its own yarns and this situation throughout the year redounded greatly to its advantage. The exigencies of the declining wool market were therefore avoided and some quick turns caught, for the yarn market throughout the year has been softer than the goods markets. The company also sells direct, avoiding commission house charges and is the maker of medium grade goods which have a fairly consistent sale.

Several events of large import to United States Worsted, itself a small factor however, in the general woolens business, have occurred during the past year. Last October \$700,000 preferred stock was sold to Paris bankers, who successfully placed the issue, the first American industrial, on the Paris exchange about a year and a half ago. This makes a total of \$1,250,000 held in France or one fourth of the entire preferred issue. Incidentally the stock has been advanced to the parquet, the "inner circle" of the exchange.

This year has also witnessed the leasing of the new Uswaco mills new building in which the worsted company will have a substantial interest, and which will double the company's capacity and business, bringing total number of spindles up to 1050. Uswaco mills, which will manufacture worsteds and serges, has an excellent mill site and is equipped with the very latest mill machinery devices, which are expected to be running by the last of September.

The outlook for the new year for United States Worsted is distinctly promising. The lightweight season, which has just opened has already in a fortnight produced enough bookings to insure the plants of the company running night and day until Nov. 1. These are only the preliminary sales and the big displays begin July 26. Prices this year are from 5 per cent to 10 per cent lower than a year ago but the reductions will not affect profits, as yarns, which form 60 per cent of costs, are from 12½ to 15 per cent lower. Standard wools are also off about 10 per cent. If the 1911 lightweight season be a fair criterion of the company's business, then 1912 with the added Uswaco mills should see another year of healthy gross and net earnings expansion.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—John W. Emery.
Berlin, Germany—L. Juddell of Kahn & Herkheimer, Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDougall of Baltimore-Harmon House, 82 Lincoln st.
Butte, Mont.—C. H. Lew, Essex.
Cherryvale, Kan.—T. L. Shanton and F. W. McKinney, Crawford.
Chicago, Ill.—E. N. Cherry of The Hub, Essex.
Cleveland, O.—Fred Roth of Whitney, Wabell Co., Youngs.
Columbus, O.—W. H. Andrews of Andrews Shoe Co., Essex.
El Paso, Tex.—A. Mathias, U. S.
Fort Worth, Tex.—L. Gordon, U. S.
Hazelton, Pa.—F. A. Wendel, U. S.
Hempstead, Pa.—Dan Brihen, U. S.
Hempstead, Tenn.—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bros., Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—E. A. Larose of Topple, Seidenbach & Larose, Adams.
New Orleans, La.—D. Bresolara of Boston Shoe Store, Adams.
New York, N. Y.—Dan Merritt and Geo. Elliott of Merritt, Elliott & Co., Tour.
New York, N. Y.—Mr. Landy of Standard Shoe Co., Essex.
Omaha, Neb.—M. Murray, U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—F. P. Kirkendall of F. P. Kirkendall & Co., at Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. Fred Munroe and C. F. Wetman, U. S.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Geo. H. Heiligen of John Heiligen, U. S.
Portland, Me.—D. W. Brunell of Brunell & Co., Lenox.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Ben Davis of Davis Shoe Co., Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 135 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht, U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., Lenox.
Utica, N. Y.—F. J. Bowne of Bowne-Groves Shoe Co., Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co., seashore.
LEATHER BUYERS
Huddersfield, Eng.—George McCulloch, Essex.
Leicester, Eng.—Wm. Box of Baxter & Son, Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. F. Dunbar of Dunbar, Dunbar & Co., U. S.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

ARRIVALS

Strs Cymric, from Liverpool; Lancastrian, from London; Galilee, from Hull, Eng.
Str Manchioneal from Port Antonio, with 30,339 stems bananas, 13 bbls limes, 2 bxs limes, 5 puncheons lime juice to United Fruit Company.
Str Horseshaw, from Norfolk, with 500 cts egg plant, 120 bbls potatoes, 500 bskts apples.
Str Chippewa, from Jacksonville, with 51 cts squash, 58 cts pineapples.
Str Nantucket from Norfolk due here Friday, July 28, has 500 cts citron, 400

cts cucumbers, 280 cts squash, 300 bskts apples, 50 cts egg plant.
Str Johseh J Cuneo sailed from Sama, Cuba, for Boston with bananas for W W & C R Noyes. Due Monday, July 31.

Boston Receipts

Apples 624 bbls, berries 1450 cts, peaches 628 cts, watermelons 7 cars, cantaloupes 10 cars, California oranges 234 bxs, lemons 784 bxs, bananas 30,339 stems, California fruit 16 cars, pineapples 121 cts, grapes 9 carriers, raisins 60 bxs, figs 14 pkgs, potatoes 7236 bush, onions 1594 bush.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 1931 pkgs; last year 399 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5@5.50, clear \$4.10@4.50, winter wheat patents \$4.25@4.50, straight \$4@4.30, clear \$3.85@4.10; Kansas hard winter patents, in sacks \$4.25@4.80; rye flour \$4.05@5.40; graham \$3.60@4.35.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 72½c, steamers yellow 72c, No. 3 yellow 71½c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 72½c@73c, No. 3 yellow 71½c@72c, lake and rail shipments 1c less.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white, 48½c, No. 2 47½c, No. 3 47c, rejected white 45½c@46½c; to ship from the West clipped white 40 lbs 48½c@49c, 38 lbs 47½c, 36 lbs 46½c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.35@1.38 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.80@4 bbl, bolted \$3.70@3.90, oatmeal rolled \$5.70@5.95 bbl, cut and ground \$6.30@6.55.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$24.50@25, winter \$24.75@25.25; middlings \$27.25@29.50, mixed feed \$25.50@28.50, red dog \$31.25@31.50, cottonseed meal \$31, linseed meal none offering, hominy feed \$27.40, stock feed \$28.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice, \$27.50@28.50, No. 1 \$24.50@25.50, No. 2 \$19@20, No. 3 \$14.50@15.50; straw, rye, \$13@14, cut \$8.50@9.

Butter—Northern creamery, 26@27c; western creamery, 25½@26½c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henery, 27@28c; eastern, best, 25@26c; western, best, 10@21c.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 13@13½c; Vermont twins, 12½@13c.
Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.50; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.50; California, small white, \$2.70@2.75; yellow eyes, best, \$2.20@2.25; red kidneys, choice, 3.90@4.

Poultry—Choice northern and eastern fowl, 17@18c; western, choice, 15@16c; western turkeys, common to good, 15@16c; roasting chickens, western, 15@16c.
Potatoes—New, per bbl, eastern shore, \$3.25@4.

Onions—Egyptian, per bag, \$2.50@2.75.
Apples—Delaware, new, per basket, 50c @ \$1.50; Jersey, per basket, \$1@1.50.
Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$1.75@3.75; strawberries, per qt, 10@15c; cherries, native red, per qt, 10@12c; blackberries, per qt, 8@15c; blueberries, per qt, 12@15c; cantaloupes, per crate, \$1 @ \$3.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Today, 6780 bbs, 5540 bbs, 374,386 lbs butter, 130 bbs cheese, 5211 cts eggs.
1910, 10,927 bbs, 4590 bbs, 552,963 lbs butter, 2884 bbs cheese, 2015 cts eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 7775 pkgs butter, 3562 bbs cheese, 15,516 cts eggs.
1910, 7766 pkgs butter, 6544 bbs cheese, 19,020 cts eggs.

New York Market
Butter, creamery specials 27¼c, 26½c, creamery extra 26¼c, 25½c, 60 creamery extra 1mk 26b, 25 creamery extra 1mk 26c, 26b, creamery special butter the week 30a. Sales, 25 creamery specials 27. Receipts 7775.

Eggs—No Ind extra firsts 20½c, 19½c, car Apr ref firsts storage paid, seller 30c 21¼c, 20½c; fresh gathered firsts, seller 10 days, 18¼c, 17c; car ref firsts, seller 30 days 21a, 20b. Sales, 1 car Apr ref firsts, storage paid, 21. Receipts 15,516.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market steady; spec. 27c, ex. 26c.
Cheese market steady; small white average fancy 11¼c, large 11½@11¼c.
Egg market steady; leading grades unchanged, ex. lots 20@21c, 18c@19c.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28—Egg mkt steady at 17½c.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 28—Butter mkt steady; ex. 25c, No 1 pkgs 17c; recls 10.583; egg mkt firm; prime lots 13c, 12c 15½c, ordinary lots 14c; recls 7.32c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 58s. 6d., white 57s. 6d.

LOUISIANA RICE HARVEST
NEW ORLEANS—Rice harvesting in Louisiana has been prevented by continuous daily rains. This state grows half the rice crop of the United States, amounting to 13,000,000 bushels a year. Sugar cane is flourishing in the wet weather.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
BOSTON—Lending rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 3½ per cent, Telephone 2 per cent, Steel 2½ per cent, Union Pacific flat and 2 per cent, North Butte 3½ per cent.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Martha, for Copenhagen, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Caronia, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Friedrich der Grosse, for Naples, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Minneapola, for London, July 27, 7 a.m.
*St. Paul, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*America, for Dover-Antwerp, July 27, 7 a.m.
*President Lincoln, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Belgian, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Nordam, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Oceania, for Naples-Genoa, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Mauretania, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Maestri, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Carpathia, for Gibraltar-Naples, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Berlin, for Bremen, July 27, 7 a.m.
*La Savoie, for Havre, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Duch of Genova, for Naples-Genoa, July 27, 7 a.m.
*California, for Glasgow, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Birna, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Minneapolis, for London, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Philadelphia, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*America, for Dover-Antwerp, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Lusitania, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Madonna, for Naples, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Havre, for Havre, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Barbarossa, for Bremen, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*America, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Carmania, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Oceania, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Pretoria, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Minnesota, for Glasgow, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Munich, for London, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Munich, for London, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Rydan, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Havre, for Havre, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Hamburg, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.
*La Lorraine, for Havre, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Mont Royal, for Montreal, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Uranium, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Kursk, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Venetia, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.

Sailings from Boston

*Sachem, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Samland, for Antwerp, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Carman, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Winifred, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Cymric, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Canada, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Duchess, for Copenhagen, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Bohemian, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Napoleo, for Mediterranean ports, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Napoleo, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Numidian, for Glasgow, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Novanila, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Ida, for Havre, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Franco, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Hilffried, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Zeland, for Rotterdam, July 27, 7 a.m.

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Merion, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Sachsen, for Antwerp, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Southark, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Dominion, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Montreal, for Montreal, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Merion, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, July 27, 7 a.m.

Sailings from Montreal

*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Ascania, for Southampton, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Trenton, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
*Lake Michigan, for Liverpool, July 27, 7 a.m.
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

WELSH PEOPLE HAIL
PRINCE WHO SPEAKS
IN NATIVE LANGUAGE

For First Time in 600 Years
Royal Heir Is Invested In
Principality, Causing En-
thusiasm and Delight

SCENE PICTURESQUE

March of Women in Costume
of King James' Time and a
Procession of Arch-Druid
of Gorsedd Are Quaint

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The investiture of the Prince of Wales by the King, his father, which took place in the ancient and romantic castle of Carnarvon, was the most picturesque and original of the many functions and festivities of this coronation year.

It was essentially and peculiarly the day of the Welsh people. The ceremony was their ceremony, and no one else counted. Of the audience of 8000 persons, the greater part were chosen from county councils, borough councils and territorial associations throughout Wales and Monmouthshire.

The bearers of the prince's insignia were all Welsh peers. The streets were lined with Welsh soldiers and territorials. The cost of the insignia and the preparation of the castle was defrayed by a Welsh national subscription. Even the gold in the insignia was taken from Welsh ground by Welsh miners, while the designs were made by a Welsh artist.

For the first time in 600 years, an English Prince of Wales has been invested in his own principality, and for the first time on record an English Prince of Wales has addressed his people in their own native tongue. The Welsh people have always been intensely tenacious of their rights as an independent nation, and for many years their pride has lived on the fact once asserted by Mr. Lloyd-George in a moment of expansion: "We gave you the Tudor monarchs, and since their time the country has never been well governed."

Now, however, as the Earl of Plymouth remarked in his speech, "the promise of national recognition made to Wales by the first Edward and half forgotten by succeeding kings is being redeemed by King George V.," and the enthusiasm with which this first attempt has been received proves that the Welsh people bear no malice for the long spell of cold neglect.

As early as 4 a. m. special trains began to arrive at Carnarvon, filled with Welshmen and Welsh women from all parts of the principality, and it is estimated that no less than 140 trains came and went during the course of the day.

The young prince arrived at Griffiths Crossing station at a quarter past one, when the procession was immediately formed. It was not an elaborate one but it was unusually picturesque, one of the principal features being the march of the investiture choir which consisted of over 200 ladies attired in the old Welsh costume of King James' day, a steeply crowned hat, a scarlet cloak, and short petticoats.

The procession of the Arch-Druid and other members of the Gorsedd was also striking, for they were clad in garments that covered the head and fell to the feet and were apparently made in one piece. Some were pale green, some pale blue and others white.

The Prince of Wales entered the castle by the famous Eagle tower where he was received by Mr. Lloyd George as constable of the castle. The chancellor of the exchequer, who is known locally as "The Devastator of England," "Eagle of men, that loves not to lie nor sleep," "The dread eagle went to feast with the leader of wolves," and other such terms of endearment, met with a great reception. The ceremony of the investiture with all its romantic mediaeval adjuncts has already been described. At the close of the ceremony the King presented the prince to the people, whose enthusiasm was unbounded.

SWEDEN HONORS
GREAT MECHANIC

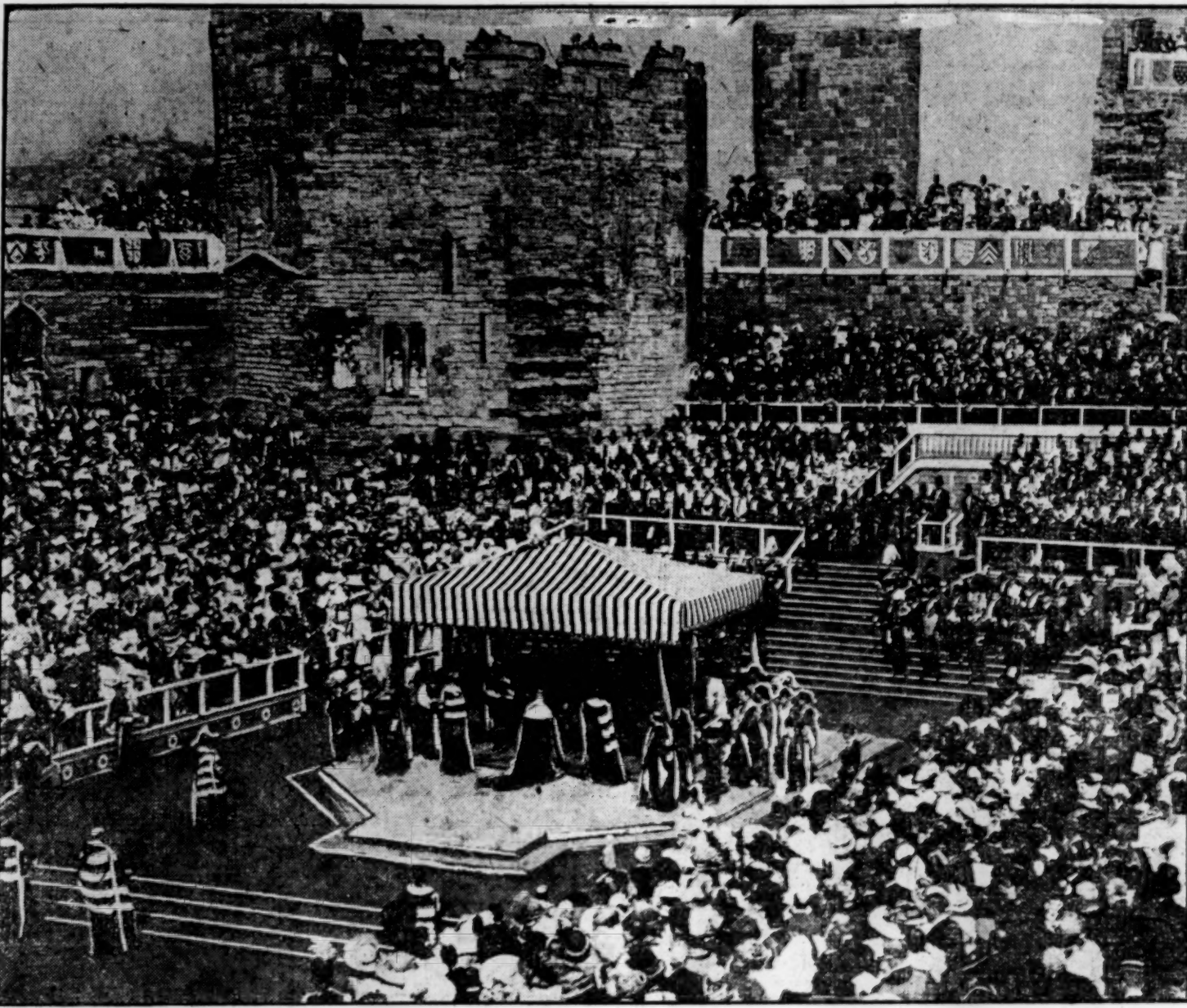
(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Together with the anniversary of the Technology Association of Sweden, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Christopher Polhem, "the father of Swedish mechanics," is to be celebrated in November of this year.

Polhem's greatest achievement was the navy dock at Karlskrona, which is hewn out of solid rock. To travelers in Sweden, his name will be associated with the Gota canal, of which he was the originator. That picturesque waterway connects the west and east coasts of Sweden, and forms a delightful and unique canal route between Göteborg and Stockholm.

The traveler passes on his course rivers and lakes, negotiating water falls and torrents by means of 74 locks, one of which bears the name of Polhem.

PRINCE OF WALES INVESTED BEFORE PEOPLE BY THE KING



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

Royal prince is shown making act of homage to sovereign after investiture under walls of historic Carnarvon castle

GERMANY BEST ORGANIZED
FOR WORKERS' PROTECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—According to the international labor department at Bale, which has just issued particulars of the organization of the workmen's protection bill, Germany is at the head of the movement.

The number of German official inspectors, revisors and other persons employed is greater than in England, France, Austria and Hungary put together. In Germany 543 officials are actively engaged in this work, in England 200, in France 130, in Austria 107, and in Hungary 42.

Women are also employed in these departments in Germany in larger number than in England. There are 29 women inspectors in Germany, while in England

the number is 18, the same in France, and in Austria only five.

The diet will lay a proposal before the next Reichstag concerning a government petroleum monopoly. America is the chief rival to Germany in regard to petroleum, and it is feared that in consequence of the continued low tenders of the Rockefeller group, Austria will withdraw her custom before long from the German market altogether. It is stated that from January 1, to the end of May, 348,072 tons of petroleum were imported from America.

It is reported by the Herr Politik that further defense works will be constructed on the island of Wangeroog, at the mouth of the Weiser.

LIGHTS ON LOWER HUGHLI
IS PROPOSED IN CALCUTTA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA—The Calcutta liners' conference has put forward a proposal that the Calcutta port commissioners should undertake the lighting of the lower channels of the Hughli, so that the river may be navigated by night as well as by day.

In making this recommendation they point out how Calcutta suffers in comparison with other large ports of the world, owing to its deficiencies in the direction indicated, a fact which can be readily understood by any one who will look at a map of Calcutta and its environs.

The action of the conference, it is satisfactory to relate, shows distinct signs of bearing fruit, for the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is considering the matter.

RANGOON—Rangoon is being

VICTORIA, AUS.,
BUTTER EXPORT
IS ESTIMATED

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Exports of butter from the state of Victoria for ports outside the commonwealth totaled 76½ tons, valued at £7650 (\$38,250), for the week ended June 1, 1911.

The distribution was: United Kingdom 49 tons, for eastern and other ports 27½ tons.
For May, 1911, the export of butter totaled 815 tons, as against 143½ tons in 1910.

KING OF SPAIN VISITING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is expected that the King and Queen of Spain will arrive in the Isle of Wight towards the end of the present month, on a visit to Princess Henry of Battenberg.

LANCING COLLEGE
CHURCH OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lancing College chapel in Sussex, the finest gothic church erected since the middle ages, has been opened recently. Forty-five years ago its foundation stone was laid and from that day to this the work has gone on unceasingly. It is even now unfinished.

The building is the work of the college workmen, the stone and chalk being obtained from the college quarries. The wonderful loftiness and exquisite proportions of this chapel excite the admiration of the visitor. In these days of rapid work and more or less satisfactory results, this chapel evolved with all the patience of a bygone time, is not unworthy of the chef d'oeuvre in stone of the middle ages.

REVIVAL OF CEREMONY HONORS WALES



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

His majesty presents prince to people from King's gateway, at Carnarvon castle

PLANTING OF TREES
BY SALVATION ARMY
HONORS CORONATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY—The method adopted by the Salvation Army in India of celebrating Coronation day has certainly the merit of combining the commemorative with the practical. The army has over 10,000 day and boarding school children, and these were put on to plant trees in commemoration of the occasion. Nor is it remarkable that the army should have chosen this method when we remember what importance is attached to the planting of trees by Commander Booth Tucker.

"It is the treeless tracts," he writes in a little pamphlet on the subject, "that the rainfall is the most scanty and uncertain."

"Therefore, if you wish to help and bless India, plant trees, and get everybody you can reach and influence, especially our soldiers and children, to plant trees."

In this connection it may be noted that the commander is introducing into India a variety of acalyptus seeds from Australia. It is to be hoped that the experiment will prove a success.

STOCKHOLM STATE
MUSEUM LEADING IN
FOSSIL COLLECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The state museum at Stockholm is well known for its exceptionally fine collection of fossils, a collection which is considered by those competent to judge to be not only the most complete but the best arranged collection in the world.

Especially with regard to specimens from the polar regions is the collection known to possess finer specimens than any other museum. It is therefore only natural that so many specialists should visit Stockholm from time to time for the purpose of obtaining further information from this unique collection.

Among the latest visitors was Dr. Marie C. Stopes of Manchester University, England, who was accompanied by Professor Seward and Dr. Hugh H. Thomas of Cambridge. Dr. Nathorst, the well known supervisor of the museum, accompanied the visitors and offered them every assistance.

Professor Seward expressed his great admiration of the fine collection and stated that in his opinion it was the most complete of its kind in the world.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
ATTRACTING STEADY
IMMIGRATION FLOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The number of emigrants sailing for Western Australia, the largest of the Australian states, is steadily increasing. A regular stream of emigrants sail by the Orient line, in addition to which a large number travel by steamers specially engaged for the purpose.

Many of those leaving Great Britain are nominated emigrants, a fact which speaks well for Western Australia and for the immigrants who have already landed, for a number of those about to sail have been nominated by those who have already settled in the state.

In Western Australia there is room for everybody and endless opportunities for the man who is willing to work. If the immigrant is a farmer he can acquire large tracts of land from the state, receiving at the same time financial assistance to enable him to improve the property.

Light railways are being constructed as rapidly as possible, in addition to which farm implements and fertilizing materials are carried at the lowest possible rate. It is said that during the month of May the population of Western Australia had increased by 2600 persons over the corresponding month of last year, the increase being almost entirely due to the arrival of settlers.

STOCKHOLM LOSES
HORSE-DRAWN CABS

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—As in every great capital of the world so in Sweden the mechanically propelled vehicle is steadily replacing the horse-drawn cab and carriage. With regard to motor cabs the number is steadily increasing, with the result that the latest police returns show that the number of horse-drawn cabs in use in the city does not exceed 37, and this number will shortly be reduced, since permission has been granted to the owners of these vehicles to replace them by motor cabs; indeed, 32 fresh motor vehicles have already been registered so that the number of horse-drawn cabs will be reduced to five in the near future.

ADMIRAL TOGO AT GLASGOW

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW—Admiral Togo, who recently visited the naval construction works at Messrs. Vickers Ltd., has also visited Glasgow, where he inspected the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., as well as Messrs. John Brown & Co. Before leaving the admiral also paid a visit to the Clyde training ship Empress, in the Gareloch.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA Prescott—Hotel Congress.	MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Lenox. Great Barrington—Collins' Inn. Orange—Mansion House. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Springfield—Cooley's Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.
BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	NEW YORK New York—Hotel Imperial.
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis. San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
COLORADO Denver—St. James Hotel.	TEXAS San Antonio—The Gunter.
IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee.	VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlain.
ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles.	WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	
MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.	

SUMMER
CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

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THE HOME FORUM

"CAMEL'S HUMP" IS GIVEN TO VERMONT

CAMEL'S HUMP, Vermont's second highest mountain peak, which has just been presented to the state as a public reservation, is somewhat familiar to railroad travelers, its famous "hump" being a conspicuous landmark at various points on the line of the Central Vermont railway between Waterbury and Richmond. The best views of the peak are near Jonesville and North Duxbury, which last named station is nearest the mountain, but less convenient than Waterbury as a stopping place for the trip to the mountain top. At this point the hump stands out in noble profile against the sky.

Towering 4088 feet above sea level, Camel's Hump, with a thousand hills about, stands unique among the mountains of the East. Within a little more than 200 feet of the mountain's highest peak, a mountain climbing club has selected a campground with a camp for about 20 persons. On either side of this campground are two remarkable springs

of water flowing clear and cool in large volume from this rock-bound summit—a strange freak of nature that should force it from the lower levels to seek an outlet at such a height.

Col. Joseph Battell, who signed the deed conveying Camel's Hump to the state, gives the splendid gift, the deed states, "in consideration for the love I bear my native state." There are two conditions:

First, as the park is intended for the use of the whole population of Vermont automobiles are to be excluded from the

same unless they go upon a separate road with an upper terminus not nearer the summit of said mountain than the first ground where the hotel was formerly located. The other restriction forbids the cutting of trees except to build paths, etc., and provides for replanting. The name is left to the state, and may be an Indian name, the French name, Couchant Lion, Mt. Ethan Allen or Camel's Hump.

The tract included in the gift contains 1000 acres covered with a primeval forest of spruce.

FLYING BECOME COMMONPLACE

ABOUT two years ago the flight of the first aeroplane over the English channel was heralded all over the world as one of the great events of the century. Recently eleven aviators made the trip in a string, and as the Indianapolis News remarks, it was without much more notice on the part of the people than a row of motor cars might have aroused.

Very recently Harry N. Atwood, an American, made a "matter-of-fact" flight over New York city. He started out on a jaunt from somewhere up in Connecticut, got down to New York, flew across the river twice and over the city, flitted with the winds around the Singer building tower, came down to get some gasoline, arose for another flight, and after being in the saddle three hours and 20 minutes and covering 122 miles, alighted, and only got a five-inch notice in most of the Sunday papers over the country. At the same time Charles T. Weymann, another American, was flying 94 miles in 71 minutes

and winning the international aviation cup "in dashing style" over in England. Most newspapers were so busy "playing up" same Fourth of July plans that Weymann and his victory for the flag, were crowded off the first page.

Mess of Pottage for Royal Favor

ADDINGTON palace, near Croydon, formerly one of the seats of the archbishop of Canterbury, has recently been sold for £9500 (\$47,500). The estate consists of some 1131 acres and has a finely timbered park. It appears that a cook was originally put in possession of the estate, so from the days of William the Conqueror it has been the obligation of the possessor to prepare a mess of pottage in the royal kitchen of the King on the day of his coronation. This mess of pottage, a Norman dish, was called "Lastias" and if sweet was added it had the name "Mannygernoun." The following is the recipe, and comes down from the fourteenth century:

Take almond milk, and draw it up thick with verage, and let it boil, and brawn of capons braised and put thereto, and cart thereto sugar, cloves, maces, pines and ginger minced, and take chickens par boiled and chopped, and pull off the skin, and boil all ensemble, and in the setting down from the fire put thereto a little vinegar allied with powder of ginger and a little water of everose, and make the pottage hanging and serve it forth.

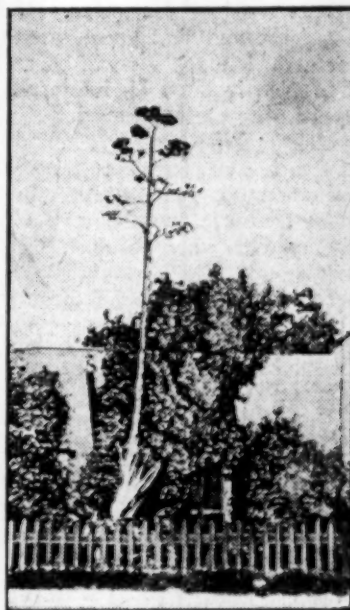
Future proprietors of Addington need not fear that they will be called upon to serve this dish, as no sovereign since George III. has had the temerity to ask for it.

Consecration

FAR more noble is that learning which floweth from above, from the divine influence, than that which is painfully gotten by the wit of man.

There are many that desire contemplation, but they endeavor not to practise those things that are needful thereto.—Thomas a Kempis.

Rare Beauty of Color and Fragrance in Mexican Garden



LA CENTURIA, MEXICAN PLANT

A TRAVELER writes of seeing in Mexico a most beautiful little garden; a wee bit of a thing, but fairly rioting in roses of every shade, with the sweet, odd fragrance one reads of, but does not often experience. In the center stood a plant, in a base of thick, rubber-like leaves, its stalk rising majestically into the air, many feet above the house top. At the top were clusters of beautiful creamy tinted flowers, large, and a little on the bell-shaped order. They call it "La Centuria." It certainly looks a century old, but as it blooms oftener than once in that time it cannot be the century plant, though no doubt of that family. The plants are said to grow rapidly, and would be an addition to northern grounds. A walk bordered on either side by these would be an oddly beautiful sight, as would a driveway.

SCHOOLBOYS AND HIGHER CRITICISM

INTERESTING light has been thrown incidentally upon the Bible by certain pupils in the Liverpool elementary schools, says a correspondent of the Daily News, who have been employed in producing essays on the history of the British Bible and its influence on the national life. The Bible which is called the "Breeches Bible," it is interesting to learn, earned its peculiar name in the following way:

"There was a Bible which contained fig tree leaves sown all together in one bunch, and was called 'The Breech.'

Shortly afterwards it was called the Breeches Bible."

"In the reign of Queen Mary, their was a great massacre which took place at St. Bartholomew, in the year 1572. Ever after there was a reformer whose name was John Wycliffe, who spent his time in preaching Christianity, and was helped by Martin Luther."

Again the essay on the inception of the authorized version of the Bible is also full of interest; it is as follows: "In the reign of James I., some great scholars of Oxford and Cambridge

banded together and read over the old manuscripts and altered the grammar and gave most of the words different meanings, and that was called the authorized version."

Another very advanced and thoughtful student writes: "At first the Bible was disbelieved, but it soon soaked into them, and the people began to clambour to church and places of worship and to hear the good words preached through our Bible. It is why we are the best and purest nations in the world."

Thus writes one distinguished patriot: "Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves. Britons never shall be slaves. But what has caused us to sing this triumphant strain? Is it our great dreadnoughts or our army? No! But the dear old English Bible, written in our own tongue, so that all may read, understand, and obey its teachings."

MYSTERIOUS INITIALS EXPLAINED

FOR a long time the letters "L. J. R." of the mysterious society mentioned in the dedication of "Treasure Island" have puzzled all readers of Stevenson. The secret has now been divulged by Charles Baxter, Stevenson's executor, who

has written to the Daily Mail from Siena on the subject.

Mr. Baxter describes himself as the only remaining member of the little body who formed the society which adopted these initials. They signify, he explains, Liberty, Justice, Reverence.

"The constitution drafted by me, and wholeheartedly accepted by Stevenson (we were still in our teens), included, among other important objects, under the first head, the abolition of the hereditary privilege of the House of Lords, a phrase which occasionally raised stumbling blocks in impassioned orations. I remember as if it were yesterday Stevenson's agonized face as he came to me with the news that his father had come across the draft—it never went further."

The information contained in this letter will be of considerable interest to those who have been puzzled for years by the mysterious initials.

New York Library Open Evenings

The difference in city conditions between Boston and New York is hinted at by the fact that not until the new library building was opened was the great central bulk of books available to the public in the evening. The great new building will however be open to the New York public at night. The great holidays, as has been the plan in Boston for years. The mere administration of the new building in New York is said to be double what it cost to run the Astor and the Lenox buildings together.

The library now ranks as one of the six greatest libraries in the world. The new building can accommodate three and a half million volumes.

Jasper Ancient Gem

How ancient a gem is the jasper! We will find it mentioned as early as the book of Exodus and again in Revelations, for one of the gates of the holy city is formed of jasper, according to John.

Nearly all the uncrystalline, opaque quartzes are jasper, and pebbles of this stone will be found upon the beaches of almost all our rivers and lakes and streams, in colors ranging from almost black to pale tans and browns, as well as pinks and blood reds, light and dark greens, with all or several of the colors mentioned in combination.

Nearly every one if not showing marked checks or cracks is suitable for the lapidary to form into desired shapes for setting, and the finder will be rewarded with a highly polished, richly colored, though usually opaque stone, worthy of the embellishment of a setting.

The so-called "Swiss lapis," much shown by the gem dealers, is none other than a slightly porous jasper artificially treated with Prussian blue. And this is by no means the only dyed stone. A very deep and permanent emerald green color is given to pale, translucent chalcodony which was originally designed to imitate, or as a substitute for, chrysoprase, but has found favor and is much sought after on its own merits. This is regarded as an entirely different stone from chrysoprase, the beautiful apple-green variety of chalcodony, whose name, indicating a golden leek, was bestowed upon it by the ancient Greeks.—Handicraft.

But all is in his hand, whose praise I seek.—Covceper.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Girl at the Plow

There is a pretty story of a plucky girl in the Youth's Companion. Need of money at home drives her to ask a neighboring farmer for work. There is nothing he wants done but his plowing and he is certain she cannot do that. But she, country bred, is certain that she can. She is given the chance to try. She rises at five in the morning to feed and curdy the string of six mules before she leads them to water. She then is shown how to harness them in single file before the big plow, a sleek, dapper and intelligent one named Claybank first. Then up and down the mile-long furrow they plod while she sits on the plow and dreams dreams. At the end of the furrow there is a twitch of the long lines, a crack of the whip, and the head mule knows it is time to turn back and bring

his followers round. It sounds very easy in the reading, but one fancies that a good deal of it was a test for a girl's courage and strength.

It may very well be a true story, for girls and women nowadays are taking more interest in outdoors work than ever before and we read often of women in the West who undertake to manage a farm and do some of the field work themselves.

Today's Puzzle

EASY RIDDLE.
How many burdens be turned into consolation by a single letter? How many a part of the verb "to be" be turned into a plot of land by a single letter?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Apollo.

Something Wrong

Word comes from Connecticut that the peach crop is expected to be a bumper. This sounds uncanny. Whoever heard of a peach crop before that was not a failure right up to the time that picking began?—Providence Journal.

Without a rich heart wealth is an ugly beggar.—Emerson.

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Rolling Tank

Experiments have been carried on recently by one of the transatlantic steamship companies with a view to preventing ships from rolling in heavy seas. Two small steamships have been equipped with "U" shaped tanks, filled with water, which flows in an opposite direction to the movement of the sea, thus counterbalancing its effect. With two tanks working, the lateral movements of the vessel were from 3 to 4 per cent, and without the tanks, from 8 to 14 per cent. The efficiency of the rolling tank has surprised even its inventors, and tanks are to be installed on the largest vessels afloat.—Harpers Weekly.

Knew More Than All of Them

The lawyer—Are you acquainted with any of the men on the jury?

The witness—Yes, sir; more than half of them.

The lawyer—Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?

The witness—Say, if it comes to that I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together.—Milwaukee Journal.

College Education Found to Have Other Rewards Than Dollars and Cents of Salary

Dartmouth College, in an endeavor to ascertain whether or not a collegiate education pays, has made a canvass of its class of 1900. Confidential reports have been received from 76. The men have been out of college 10 years, which means 14 years out of high school. They have had time to settle down. Of the 76, one is earning \$708, one \$12,000 a year. Eight are working for \$1200, five for \$1800, nine for \$1800, six for \$2000, two for \$2400, four for \$2500, six for \$3000, four for \$3500 and 12 are earning between \$4000 and \$7500 a year. The average for the 76 is \$2620.

The Indianapolis News finds this a pretty good showing and goes on:

There is still the other side—the "happineses," as Maeterlinck no doubt would call the college attainments—to be considered. There is the "happiness" of the self-assurance of refinement and culture; the "happiness" of warm friendships that

brighten life's path and sustain one; the "happiness" of positive knowledge; the "happiness" of learning, and of pursuing work, for the pleasure that it gives; the "happiness" of having a trained, well-ordered, and well-stored mind, and then that supreme "happiness," the manly spirit which makes a man a companion of men. These happineses, perhaps, are the truer dividends of a collegiate education. Some never gain them, of course, and some men who have never been even to the preparatory schools have them in abundance. It is probable, however, that opportunity and environment make the chances of the college man attaining them more promising.

True obedience to God is the obedience to faith and good works; that is, he is truly obedient to God who trusts Him and does what He commands.—M. Luther.

OUR IDEALS

IDEALS, to be of real value, should contribute toward human happiness and usefulness. However beautiful our ideals may be, the true test of their worth is ascertained from the results they immediately yield when applied to present problems. Practical idealism is based upon the omnipotence of God, good. The understanding that God is All-in-all gives us courage and diligence to work, and patience to wait for the visible proof that good is all that really is. The less power we ascribe to evil, the more fully and rapidly does every right idea gain its proper and beneficent expression.

From what the Scriptures tell us of Joseph we can see that he was a practical idealist. When with boyish guilelessness and simplicity he told his brothers of his visions of future greatness, their jealousy was aroused and they plotted to kill him. Their wicked designs, however, were thwarted, as evil always is, when met with the understanding of Love's protecting power. Joseph proved by his life of usefulness and his dauntless courage in the midst of trials, that his ideals were practical. His most trying experiences were turned into the highest blessings. When he was wrongly imprisoned he did not sit down and bemoan his condition, nor did he make any rash attempt to escape. He accepted the situation philosophically, and behaved virtually as though he had been at liberty. This correct mental attitude gave him many privileges which he could not otherwise have enjoyed. He found amid his inauspicious surroundings countless opportunities to do good. He made the most of these opportunities, and so was ready to fill the higher position of trust to which he was afterwards called.

Whining over the hardness of our lot or making an outward endeavor to leave discordant conditions, without doing the necessary mental work, will not free us from these conditions, albeit there are some human conditions from which safety is best won by flight. In proportion to our understanding of the unreality of evil we are delivered from its thrall. We reach this understanding by frequent, or better still, constant resort to silent prayer, whereby we gain a clear sense of God's allness. It is possible, even amid the busy hum of daily activities, to realize that we are alone with God. We need, however, to spend ample time in solitude in communion with God in order to retain in society a clear recognition of the truth of being.

Jesus was accustomed to withdraw to a mountain, or some such secluded spot, for silent communion with divine Love. That he was able, while moving about among men, to keep clearly in thought "the pattern shewed . . . in the mount" is evidenced by the numerous instances of healing recorded in the gospels, and by the apostle's reference to the unrecorded cases "the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

Jesus was the highest exponent of practical idealism, and in praying for his followers he said "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." It is possible to perform what appears to be material work on a purely spiritual basis, to do all, as Paul enjoins, "as to the Lord (spirit), and not to men" (material personalities). Contact with material conditions, so far as it is necessary at present, cannot harm us if our mental attitude toward these conditions is correct. It is the belief in the existence of matter and evil that occasions discord and defeat. This is no plea for lingering amid material conditions from which diligence would deliver us—far from it; but it encourages us, while

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 27, 1911

Whose Are Urban Land Values?

WHATEVER may be the explanation, the fact is that such striking gains as now may be observed in urban land values are deemed "news" items to a greater degree than formerly was the case. Consequently a much wider constituency than used to be reached now ponders over the ethical as well as the pecuniary aspects of an item indicating the fabulous profits that have been made in New York city lately by owners or speculators who have taken advantage of altered methods of bringing commuters from New Jersey and Long Island into the heart of the city. A profit of over 100 per cent in less than ten years' title to an upper Broadway corner "looks good" even to the most speculative plunger on Wall street; and it is so lurid in its concreteness, illustrating how community growth may be made to enrich individual land-owners, that it forces the most dense and obtuse defender of things as they are to wonder how long they will escape investigation.

Advocates of reformation in taxation of land values in the United States have been wont to urge persons seeking light to turn their eyes to Australia or New Zealand or to Germany with its frank insistence that increased urban land values must become increasingly subject to social control and to appropriation of increment by the municipality or the state. Much is to be gained by such research, for both the older European and the younger Australasian states have gone far in attacking a form of monopoly and injustice that accounts for much of the untoward condition of congested urban communities. But there is a land somewhat nearer home that is attracting many emigrants from this country, which also is dealing with taxation of land values in a way to minimize the inequities of the conventional and historic Anglo-American system. Indeed, it is claimed by a writer in the American Magazine that one reason for the American invasion of Canada, and the utter absence of any longing on the part of emigrants to return to the United States, is the fairer system of taxation that they find in British Columbia, Alberta and the northwest generally.

Current literature dealing with the ethics of contemporary life finds it difficult to keep away from the problem of taxation reform. Sentiment favorable to such a system as will make continued private ownership of undeveloped urban land unattractive to speculators is rapidly gaining. People who create values by their proximity one to the other are bound to insist on a larger share of the pecuniary profit therefrom. Communities, as such, may ere long purchase cutlying districts, order their planning and development and turn the profit from sales into the community treasury.

The number of comets in sight is constantly growing. At last accounts it was four, but it will take more than that to restore the interest in comets that fell off about a year ago.

See Your Own City First

THE Chicago Association of Commerce has arranged trips of inspection for aldermen and citizens which extend to all points within that city's zone of activity. The purpose is to acquaint the participants with the scope and character of the industries that contribute to the commercial greatness of the community. These include passenger and freight terminals, railroad yards, junctions, belt lines, factories, grain warehouses, storage warehouses, lumber, tannery and packing districts. The idea might be easily elaborated, as it probably will be, so that the inspection can be extended into parts of the city that are neither industrial nor commercial but yet of prime importance. The ordinary city resident anywhere does not know his own city. There are people in Chicago as elsewhere who are ignorant of all sides of their city, save the sides in which they do business and reside. They are thus deprived of knowledge they should possess before they venture to visit other cities. Those who see only one side of a city do not know it as a whole. They may be the best of citizens in some respects, but their lack of understanding is, nevertheless, a handicap to their usefulness.

If voters knew their cities better, knew all their ins and outs, grasped the conditions under which the masses of their people live, were able to appreciate the wants and needs of the populace, they could serve their communities far better than they do at the polls. One advantage of the practical politician is that he does understand his city and the people of his city. As a rule, he can talk intelligently about all parts of it to people from all parts of it. When he appears among the masses they understand him, and they know that he understands them.

Really, the duty of the good citizen begins in the community in which he lives. If he perform it there, he will not be far from its performance toward his state and his country. If he know his city well, he will not be far from knowledge of his state and country.

NEW YORK is still wondering whether it can be a fact, but digging for the new subways is announced to begin next Monday.

Drama in Latin America

TRAVELERS in South and Central America usually find the national theater in the one or other municipality the most conspicuous structure. This is easily accounted for. The Spanish language from time immemorial has lent itself to dramatic construction. Whether in Spain itself or in Spanish America, the theater has centered the affection of the people. With the arrival of the colonial regime in the new world, the play continued as a national institution, and when the republics were established one by one patriotism frequently found expression through stage representation. At the present time the Castilian tongue is more ardent than ever in the service of the theater, and many Latin-American dramatists see their works performed not only in the western world but in Madrid.

The fine playhouses of Central and South America serve the double purpose of affording presentation to native plays and induc-

ing foreign artists to visit them at salaries frequently extraordinarily high. Many of the leading French, Italian and Spanish actors and actresses, at the one or other time in their careers, have appeared in cities like Rio de Janeiro, Santiago or Buenos Aires. But the tendency of late has been to encourage home talent. Chile is taking the lead in this respect. It points with pride to the achievements of Manuel Concha, Guillermo Gana and Carlos Walker Martinez. Here are dramatists, the Chileans aver, who should have their plays interpreted by those who feel as their inspired writers must have felt. There is hardly a doubt that the popularity of Martinez's "Manuel Rodriguez" is as great today as when this drama some years ago touched a patriotic chord in the hearts of all Chileans.

What Martinez is to Chile, Manuel Segura means to Peru. Styled the genius of the Peruvian stage, he has struck a new note in the dramatic history of his country. A fellow dramatist of Segura, Nicolas Carpancho, also wrote with considerable success. In Venezuela the people consider Heriberto Garcia de Quevedo a dramatist of the first rank, and find great satisfaction in the fact that his plays are performed in the Madrid theaters.

The history of Mexico includes an interesting chapter devoted to the history of its drama. It is believed that with the entrance of greater political liberty fresh incentive will be found for dramatic effort. The nation has not forgotten that Fernando Calderon, while only a namesake of the great Calderon of the old world, early in the nineteenth century brought on the Mexican dramatic renaissance when his first play was presented at Guadalajara. The great national theater now under construction in Mexico City is an evidence of the Latin-American attachment for the playhouse.

ADMIRAL TOGO, who is now on his way to the United States, is said to be a very reticent man, so that a newspaper expression from him as to what he thinks of the country before he sees it cannot be confidently anticipated.

Lincoln Memorial Site

SINCE the formation of the government more than \$500,000,000 has been expended for public buildings, monuments and works of art, a major part of this sum being appropriated during the past quarter of a century. No candid American, with any standard of taste, can declare that the results of this expenditure "adequately and properly represent or express the state of enlightenment and cultivation which our people have attained." Why the discrepancy, then, between the "lasting monuments to our civilization" and the popular standards? Because, until comparatively recently, the nation, the states and the municipalities have failed to enlist as expert advisers men competent to assist in solving problems of architecture, selection of statues, planning of sites and coordination of buildings.

Happily the predestined popular demand that Washington should be the site of a monument worthy of Abraham Lincoln did not come to a head until a new era of governmental attitude toward art had dawned. A generation ago, if carried through Congress and projected by forces then dominant, the scheme probably would have given the nation a monstrosity in marble, badly placed and forever to be deplored. As it is now, the fitness of the site to be utilized is at last made certain by the report just rendered by the commission on fine arts, in response to a formal demand for its expert opinion. With Mr. Cannon no longer where he can use official influence, it would seem as if the plan to place the monument near the Union station need never be heard of again; and Congress can at once proceed to prepare the park on the Potomac, on the same axis as the Capitol and the Washington monument, as the site for a memorial nobler and finer than any that the country has ever seen.

The creation of the commission of fine arts, to which such important details can be referred for expert advice, was a commendable act of the administration of President Roosevelt. That it should have indorsed the report of the 1901 Burnham commission, in this matter of site for the Lincoln memorial, is not surprising. That body was superlative in its personnel, broad and far sighted in its views and outlined a scheme of capital planning full of elements of beauty and grandeur. The duty of the near future, now that the right site for the Lincoln memorial has been named, is to proceed with selection of a design after hints also given by the Burnham commission. "It should possess the quality of universality, and also should have a character essentially distinct from that of any monument either now existing in the district or hereafter to be erected." Of the people's willingness to pay the cost there is no question. They, as well as the artists, want the splendid thing done in a splendid way. They love Lincoln. They want art to deepen their affection and immortalize his greatness in its own way.

NOBODY thus far seems to have thought of giving Mr. Bryan credit for putting the public interests before the Commoner in his request of Democratic presidential aspirants that they answer his fifty questions. He does not say that the answers in each instance shall be accompanied by a year's subscription.

BY MARCH 1, 1912, New York will probably have 150 pieces of automobile fire apparatus in operation. It is well enough, of course, that this country should be among the foremost in the employment of means for the extinguishing of fires; the regrettable thing is that it should lead in the need of them.

IF IT is true that pure ice can be made for 75 cents a ton and delivered all the year round for another 75 cents a ton, then there is no excuse for periodical ice "famines," and there should be no excuse for ice monopolies.

WERE it not for a mere matter of politics, the Democrats, in return for President Taft's graceful acknowledgment of their services, might insert a graceful acknowledgment of his service in their platform.

GOING to the people in Canada will take time and cost money. Perhaps it is the best way to determine how the people feel about it, but it is their time and money.

THE proposal for the erection of a great steel plant in Mexico is a piece of industrial news which must assure the world that internal conditions are becoming more satisfactory.

LOS ANGELES, at the end of its first reform administration year, finds it has saved a million dollars. This is not only good government but good business.

Diplomacy as a Career

SO FAR as the filling of any of the higher posts in the American diplomatic service is concerned, it is the popular belief that an appointment is simply an episode in the career of the person chosen. There was formerly a great deal more foundation for this belief than there is now. It is true that ministers and ambassadors are still appointed outright from the ranks of private life, in recognition of achievements in the professions or in literature or in commerce; but Frederick Van Dyne, who treats the matter in Case and Comment, shows that the foreign service of the country is rapidly becoming one in which careers are begun, distinguished and rounded out. Mr. Van Dyne is assistant solicitor of the department of state, and he writes, therefore, as one possessing intimate knowledge of his subject.

The United States has forty-four principal diplomatic representatives in foreign countries—ten ambassadors, thirty-one envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, two ministers resident and consuls general and one agent and consul general. Of the ten ambassadors, eight have actually had previous diplomatic experience, one of them as secretary of state and seven as ministers. Prior to their appointment three of them served as assistant secretaries of state, and one of the three had also served as secretary of legation and as chief clerk in the department of state. Of the thirty-one envoys, one served previously as minister in four different countries, four in two; one was assistant secretary of state, nine were promoted from the position of secretary of legation or embassy, and seven served as consul. Three of the ambassadors have given fourteen years to the foreign service, another thirteen and one twenty.

All this and much more that Mr. Van Dyne has to say will come to many people who have been reading loose statements regarding the diplomatic service as an agreeable surprise. However, knowledge of the growing stability of the service and of the opportunity it opens for a career has been spreading quietly in recent years, with the result that educated and ambitious young men are finding their way in growing numbers annually into minor positions in the legations and embassies as well as into the state department, with the view of working their way up. As may be seen by the analysis given, this hope has already been frequently realized.

The foreign service of the government has many charms, social and otherwise. The attaché of an embassy or a legation of the United States may well feel proud of the connection; the dignity and distinction attaching to the post of representative of so great a nation are not to be underrated. But Mr. Van Dyne strives to make clear the point that diplomatic positions are not sinecures; he asserts, on the contrary, that there are few professions which require such thorough training and such hard study. The successful diplomatist must be a person of exceptional address, educated, cultured, a linguist and a compendium of general information. He must not only know his own country but all others, and especially must be familiar with the manners and customs and governmental methods of the country to which he is accredited. But it is all worth while, for in American diplomacy is opportunity for a career of international prominence and celebrity.

IN A bulletin intended to set forth the need of greater instruction in home economics, issued by the University of Wisconsin, it is estimated that in this country annually there is an expenditure aggregating \$10,000,000,000 for food, shelter, clothing, etc., and that women are charged with the disbursement of 90 per cent of this vast sum. It is pointed out that in any other phase of life the persons entrusted with so great a responsibility would be required to pass through a rigid system of training. Women, as a rule, however, are expected to become careful and shrewd purchasing agents for the family without any previous training for the task imposed upon them. Says the bulletin: "The average homemaker disposes of money as her mother did before her, or as her neighbor spends her money." To this it adds: "The state is taxed to provide instruction in the principles governing the production of raw materials and the manufacture of these raw materials into the finished product. Women should be trained to use this material so that there will be the least possible waste of time or money and the best results obtained."

This is sound reasoning. The only question is, how would it be possible to impart such instruction to women in general? At the most, only a small percentage of women may enjoy educational advantages of any kind beyond those afforded by the grammar schools. In the very nature of the case, training in home economics for women in the mass must come to them in some other way than through ordinary school instruction. It is coming to them in this way—it is coming through the medium of neighborhood social centers, through the better class of women's clubs, through contact with women trained in domestic economy, through books, magazines and newspapers. The heaven that is operating to raise the standard of household management in the United States, however, is the knowledge of economics that in these later days the higher schools are disseminating among women students. The very bulletin quoted above carries with it proof of the growing recognition in the universities of the need of practical training in housewifery for women students.

However, there is a point of importance in this connection that should not be overlooked. Man, the usual breadwinner, would be in a sad plight if the disburser of his earnings—wife, sister, mother—were not, as a rule, possessed of a generous measure of native shrewdness. The most accomplished male financier would find it difficult, if not impossible, to solve the money problems that confront the average housekeeper. In all discussions of advanced home economics—and they are likely to be quite frequent in the future—recognition and credit must never be withheld from the women who on the smallest possible allowances manage to keep their families going comfortably and harmoniously. Making both ends meet on a small income is a different problem from effecting savings on large expenditures. This much said, in justice to women in general, it still remains true that better training in home economics is one of the great needs of this country and one that calls for encouragement from all thinking people.

INTIMATION from a Frenchman that France would not take kindly to all the inspection practised in the United States should, at least, cause us to think about the matter, especially since we are asked to submit to more inspection still.

Why Women Should Learn to Save